THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 31. Beaver, Pa., Wedne[illegible] 4, 1869. Established 1818.

ADV[illegible]

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 100 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets. [june16ly

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by J. J. ANDERSON & SONS. je9:tf]

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs. Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO. june9:6m

NOTICE:—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. REED takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail. Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. my26'69:1y.

J. S. RUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House. [may12:tf.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [april21:1y.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar 31:1y.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE. I will make corresponding reductions in Tuition and Music for pupils who may use the cars to reach us for instruction. Term opens April 1, '69. mar.17:3t. R. T. TAYLOR.

The Darlington Academy High School will open on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1869. Term, thirteen weeks. Classes formed in the classics, Higher Mathematics, and Com. English. Fall term opens Sept. 1st. J. BRADFORD RHODES, Principal. Rev. S. Patterson, Pres. Board of Trustees. mar31:6mo.

Shingles, LATH AND FLOORING Constantly on hand, and sold at the lowest rates in the market. Frame timber sawed to order. feb10;tf J. & H. DARRAGH.

T. J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. [nov4'68:1y.

F. M. ANDERSON, General Police, Detective and Collection Agency, Office, at Rail-Road Depot, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention, on reasonable terms. [apr28,'69:tf.

Beaver Seminary and Institute.—Spring session opened April 1st. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof. Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address R. T. TAYLOR.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINGS. Dec. 2, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly atteded to. sept9'68:1y.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, as a base for teeth. Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted. Feb3:1y.

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb10;1f

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr17'68:3m.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House. apr17,1869:tf

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. apr7,1869:1y

INDUSTRY SALT CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Table and Coarse Salt, at Industry, Beaver county, Pa. All salt put up in good order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. S. B. BRIGGS, Manager. E. BLUNT, Sec. & Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons having business to transact with the County Commissioners, will find them in session, at their office, on Friday of each week, until Sept. 1st, 1869. By order of the Board. JOHN R. EAKIN, Clerk. apr14'69:tf]

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester. apr29'68

Executors' Notice.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned executors of the estate of Daniel Springer deceased, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement to MICHAEL SPRINGER, J. H. SPRINGER, Executors. Green Garden P. O. Beaver county, is Michael Springer's address. [jy21:6t.*

Pontefract & Cass, Manufacturers of Woolen Goods, FOUR DOORS ABOVE EDGAR'S FLOUR MILL Fallston, Beaver Co.

WOOL-CARDING, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Cloth-dressing and the manufacture of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Knitting Yarns, will receive special attention, at prices lower than the lowest. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. je2tf.

DR. HARRIS' Eclectic Summer Cordial, Is an Infallible Remedy for DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, SICK STOMACH, [illegible]

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF this Valuable Medicine to the Public it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction in every instance, and the proprietor authorizes his agents to refund the money in every case where it fails to effect a cure. PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. For sale by Druggists generally, or sent by express to any part of the country, on receipt of the price. Address—HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburg, Pa. may5:3m.

Farmers, TRY THE ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE, It is composed principally of the celebrated Guano from ALTA VELA. Contains three per cent. of AMMONIA! An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime, Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a COMPLETE MANURE. The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price [illegible] per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE, HAS OPENED A STORE IN NEW BRIGHTON, To WHOLESALE and RETAIL WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, NAILS, Mixed Paints, Colors, in Oil and Dry. Carbon Oil, Boiled Oil, Neat's Foot Oil, Lard Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Coach Body Varnish, COPAL VARNISH, FURNITURE VARNISH, DAMAR VARNISH, SHELLAC AND BLACK VARNISH, COALE'S PATENT JAPAN, ARTIST'S MATERIALS, Picture Frames, (to order,) LOOKING GLASSES, LOOKING GLASS PLATES, FRENCH AND PLATE WINDOW GLASS, FRENCH ZINC, ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLUE, SAND PAPER, &C. His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods. jan1,'69.

DR. H. S. HIBBARD, W. A. SMITH. TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION. It is a positive fact that DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO. H. B. Anderson's Old Store BEAVER, PA., have Drugs and Groceries, Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, Patent Medicines, of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps. Pure Wines and Liquors, for Medical purposes ONLY. Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores. The Doctor having had a practice of ten years feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions. Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night. We also have an assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Canned Fruits, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies, RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &C. Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. H. S. HIBBARD & CO. Jan. 6, 1869.

Extraordinary GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION IN BEAVER could not be more astonishing than the fact that SIMON SNITGER & CO., keep the best, largest and freshest stock of GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c, in Beaver county. And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best TEAS, [illegible] COFFEE, SUGARS, PURE SPICES Molasses, Syrups, Soaps, also the best brands of Tobacco and Cigars, to be found in the place. We make a specialty of FLOUR & FEED, buying and selling nothing but what is known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it. WE DEFY COMPETITION. Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us. [jan6.

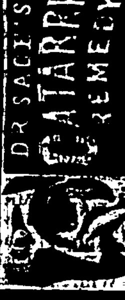
The Howe Sewing Machines ARE THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED OF ANY IN THE WORLD. They being the first Sewing Machines ever made and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor, ELIAS HOWE, Jr. Since their first introduction 1854. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world. These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch, [illegible] the invention of Mr. Howe, alike upon both sides of the fabric sewed. The tensions, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads. To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to SIBLER & STOOPS, Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia. Office 22 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [illegible]

Lumber FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST RATES, AT DARRAGH'S, Sharon, Pa. feb 10:tf]

SPRING STOCK. CARPETS Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc. M'CALLUM BROTH'S, 51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street, PITTSBURGH, PA Have on hand THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET, From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades. WINDOW SHADES. Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c. Prices uniform to all, and the lowest. M'CALLUM BROS. mar24:1y.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD

SCALES of all kinds. ALSO, BAGGAGE BARROWS WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, COPYING PRESSES, IMPROVED MONEY DRAWERS. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 48 Second Avenue, near Wood St., Pittsburgh. SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY. apr7:6mos



No Humbug. It is Warranted to cure lost or impaired taste smell or hearing, watering or weak eyes, offensive breath, Ulcerated Throat or Mouth, Pain pressure in the Head, and loss of memory when caused, as all of them frequently are, by the ravages of Catarrh. It is pleasant and painless to use, contains no strong poisonous, or caustic, drug, but Cures by its Mild, Soothing Action. We will pay $500 Reward for a case of Catarrh that we can not cure. Sold by most Druggists Everywhere. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. If your Druggists have not yet got it on sale, dont be put off with some worse than worthless strong snuff, "fumigator," or poisonous caustic solution, which will Drive the Disease to the Lungs instead of curing it, but send sixty cents to us and the remedy will reach you by return mail. Four packages post paid $2. One dozen $5. Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N.Y. mar 3:3m;je:3m.

T. O. MORGAN, SUCCESSOR TO SHALLENBERGER BROS. DEALER IN Fine Family Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME, Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods, Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages. aug19;68.

THE PEOPLE'S Cooperative Life Insurance Company OF BEAVER, PA., Incorporated by special Act of the Legislature, April 14th, 1869. Officers: E. P. KUHN, Esq., President, D. M'KINNEY, JR., Treasurer, M. R. ADAMS, Secretary, A. W. TAYLOR, General Agent. This Company is now fully organized, and Circulars containing its Constitution and By-Laws may be obtained by applying to the General Office, IN BEAVER, Penn'a. We Invite the Public Before Insuring Elsewhere, to a Careful Examination of the Co-operative System. As illustrated in our circular, and the security offered to the insured. A limited number of energetic Agents, who can give sufficient security for the faithful performance of duty, will find permanent employment by application to the General Agent in person or by letter. [je9tf

J. C. HAMMOND, Dealer in Flour, Feed, and Grain, ROCHESTER, (ON THE HILL.) Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to PRICE and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all kinds, CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN AND OATS, constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient Wooden Pump, the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela GUANO OR PHOSPHATE on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it. I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call. All Goods Delivered Free. Jan 20-'68 J. C. HAMMOND

Roback's Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters, ARE THE BEST IN USE. USE ROBACK'S TONIC BITTERS, The very best in the Market. R. E. SELLERS & CO., NO. 45 WOOD STREET, Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also [illegible] and 124 Third street, PITTSBURGH, PENNA. Wholesale Agents for the West. For sale by John Moore, Beaver, Pa. [illegible]

NOTICE—LIME. To builders, masons, bricklayers and plasterers get your lime at the MONITOR LIME KILNS. [illegible] LARGE LUMPS. [illegible] Lime delivered promptly to order at Reasonable Rates by railroad, river or wagons. Send orders to the Monitor Lime Kilns, or to W. J. DUNN, Beaver Post Office. may 12:6m

Dan'l Hugus & Co, MANUFACTURERS OF

Marbleized Slate Mantles. No. 187 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. Prices, $25.00 and Upwards. In the marbleizing process certain mineral colors, or metallic oxides, are applied to and absorbed by the stone; which is then subjected to a proper degree of heat until the enamel is perfectly incorporated with the slate, and becomes one substance forever. We have now, on exhibition, over thirty mantles of different colors and styles of finish; and we pay particular attention to orders where parties wish colors to harmonize with paper and carpets. We are receiving, monthly, new styles from European Designers, which enables us to produce the latest patterns in mable. [june9:1y.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS. [illegible] Car Factory Buildings, NEW BRIGHTON, Penna. [illegible] Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces, CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY. LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$14 50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy,	10.25
" 2, " "	13.00
" 3, " "	17.00

HEATING STOVES,

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8.00
" 3, "	10.00
" 4, "	13.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No.		Grate		
No. 93,		Grate 15½ inch,		$2.00
" 95,		17	"	2.65
" D,		18	"	3.25
" 91,		19	"	3.25
" [illegible],		19	"	3.25
" C,		20	"	3.50
" 21,		21	"	4.00
" [illegible],		21¼	"	4.75
" [illegible],		21½	"	4.75
" [illegible],		22¼	"	5.40
" [illegible],		23½	"	5.00

FENDERS.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide,	2.75
" 73, " Narrow,	2.75
" 14, Fancy "	2.75
" 14, " without Rod,	2.75
" 22, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 22, Box, without Rod,	1.75
" 28, "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled,	$1.25
" with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call. TERMS, CASH. [illegible] MERRICK & CO.

WALL PAPER. WALL PAPER. WALL PAPER The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County. BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS, A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices. Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays, ON HAND. STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY, An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c. We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated Foley's Gold Pen, for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing. We are the Agent for this County, for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publishers' prices. We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth & [illegible] WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW OIL CLOTH, RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES, also, [illegible] Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays. J. F. PRICE, Broadway, New Brighton.

[illegible]

A [illegible] when [illegible] almost off their feet [illegible] blinding drizzle [illegible] they could scarcely [illegible] umbrellas were [illegible] proof [illegible] by strongly [illegible] and rheumatism [illegible] marshy districts of [illegible]

Three o'clock [illegible] into Waterloo Bridge [illegible] the great city—the [illegible] that loomed [illegible] leaden sky, while [illegible] of ever-restless [illegible] searches through the [illegible]

Not a sound save the [illegible] of the river as it [illegible] cold stone of the [illegible] licking the piers with [illegible] gry tongues; the distant [illegible] a market wagon or a [illegible] cab; or the chimes [illegible] city churches, telling how [illegible] was passing away.

And a woman, weary and foot-sore, with garments that had [illegible] protected her from the rain; [illegible] so thin and ragged that it required all the strength in her long [illegible] arms to prevent its being blown away, offered a silver threepence to the toll-gate man at the gate.

A bright fire was [illegible] in the little room—cosy and [illegible] it looked, compared with the dre[illegible] without; and the man, as he [illegible] his coat tight up to his neck to shield him from the piercing blast, looked askance at the wayfarer who had interrupted him.

He was used to these [illegible]; they would sleep in the rec[illegible] of the bridge on the warm summer nights—aye, and in the winter [illegible]; they swarmed on the water [illegible], where they lay huddled together, old and young, a loathsome, [illegible] mass. He had grown quite accustomed to the tide of human misery that crept so closely to the dark silent river. Did they think, those poor outcasts of humanity, that when life was too hard even for them, to bear, there was rest beneath those cold, turgid waters, a home somewhere below their Stygian obscurity?

He was wont to see all phases of sublunary wretchedness and vice; yet something in this woman's hurried manner, her evident desire to be unnoticed, added to the lateness of the hour, caused him to look closely at her, before delivering the change. She didn't seem exactly the 'pauper;' there were signs of decency and better days in the wan, wearied face, whose outline he could scarcely catch through the dark, wavy hair that was pushed in such [illegible] beneath the faded bonnet [illegible]

He was a kind hearted man, one who had gone through [illegible] himself.

'It's a bad night for [illegible] be out in, my girl; a terrible [illegible]'

The woman drew her [illegible] tighter round her shivering [illegible]

'You needn't tell me [illegible],' she replied with a ghastly [illegible]

'Take care you don't get blown over the bridge,' said the man; 'there's wind enough to do it.'

'There's no such luck,' retorted she bitterly. 'Death don't come to those who seek it.'

'Well, it's a bad lookout when one wants to seek it. I suppose you are going home?' This was a side hit.

The woman drew herself up.

'What's that to you?' She flared out. 'What business is it of yours where I'm going? Can't you give me the money and let me go, and not keep me here in this villainous rain?'

'Well, you needn't be so sharp. Surely a fellow could ask a civil question without being snapped up like that. It ain't no matter to me where you goes.'

'Then what did you ask for?' retorted she impatiently taking the coppers; then, as if she regretted her rudeness, she said, more gently, 'Yes, I am going home, if that will satisfy you—such a home as it is. Good night old fellow.'

The wind and the rain shut the door for him; the wind and the rain beat against the toll house windows like angry spirits, clamorous for entrance, and the wind and the rain sent the poor wanderer far on the bridge out of his sight.

He sat down again in his wooden arm-chair beside a genial fire. He did not rest, however, but started nervously as the north wind howled louder around his little cabin, or the sound to which his fancy gave a hideous shape fell on his listening ear.

Twice he rose, peered out through the misty panes of glass that constituted the toll-house windows, as if he could see anything but the drops of rain that trickled in miniature rivulets down the dim transparency; as if he could see anything but the murky darkness, the bitter, cruel night.

'I wish I'd followed her,' he muttered to himself; 'I'm blasted if I don't. It's queer to me if she ain't a rum un; but dash it! what's a feller to do?'

He couldn't run after every tramp that chose to go over the bridge, he thought. With this reflection, he endeavored to soothe the uneasy mind that would not allow him to be at peace.

And the woman or girl—for in spite of her squalor or misery she looked youthful even now—sped swiftly on till she reached the middle of the bridge. There was no one to stay her; the recesses were all deserted; she was there in darkness, silence, and rain, as lonely as though she were in an Eastern desert. Alone in the very heart of London, midway between those two great masses of habitations that stretch on either side the wonderful regal river. To her left, amid the giant, tall houses, whose reflection made the water blacker still, towered St. Paul's Cathedral, England's heroes' mausoleum; while far above, far past graceful bridges, with their avenues of winkling lights lay the old Abbey, in the solemn shadow of its sanctuary, like a voice from the past, with the holiness of ages around it. There were lights in many a window yet, telling of those for whom there is no night—the sick, the dying and overpressed—telling of those to whom the night brings no repose, no significance, but a season for harder work filched from the over-excited brain.

The silence was all exterior. She knew well, vagrant as she was, that there are hundreds of dwellings in which the night is the real day, during those midnight hours, and that while the innocent and good slept the calm sleep of the just, devils incarnate laughed over the ruin of immortal souls.

But all this was nothing new to her. There was no hand, devil's or angel's, stretched forth to help her in her fearful need. She stood for a moment on the parapet, her hands—those thin, attenuated hands—clenched tightly together.

There might be a better world, she [illegible] mingled with the [illegible] rain [illegible] plashing, splashing on, over a broken [illegible]

The policeman heard that scream as he stood at the other end of the bridge, [illegible] He turned his bull's eye and looked up and down the [illegible]

[illegible]

And the angels of God heard that scream as they bore it upward on their snowy wings through immeasurable space, through the golden floods of light that far beyond all human thought, irradiate the confines of eternal bliss, till it woke the echoes of [illegible] love at the mercy gate of Heaven.

A brilliant [illegible] and another night [illegible] when carriages full of lovely women rolled along the causeways and through the squares, and sin flaunted its paint and feathers in the finest thoroughfares of virtuous London—a night when the clubs at the West End were all illuminated, and the handsome, dissolute men stood on the steps, or at the opera windows, discussing the last new opera, or the characters of their female friends—when in alleys and corners of the old metropolis, small thieves with children's bodies but old and cunning faces, plied their unlawful trade, and from out the meretricious splendor of the gin palaces that, like enchanted mansions in the Arabian Nights, seemed doubly dazzling amid the dinginess around, rose discordant voices, hellish laughter, mingled with the pure, still air.

There were lights in one of the large houses in Belgrave square; a carriage and pair stood before the door, and in one of the splendidly furnished drawing rooms within, sat a young girl dressed for a ball, fastening the buttons of her tiny gloves. She was very fair—fair, with the pale Saxon beauty so distinctive of our race; a delicate, aristocratic face, dreamy, pansy eyes, and lustrous, wavy hair, falling over the white, shimmering silken robes, like golden sunshine on the snow clad Alps.

'Beautiful exceedingly' she seemed; and so the thin, tall man thought—her brother evidently, by the likeness between them—as he entered the room, and stood for a moment gazing at her.

He smiled approvingly as, taking up her fan and boquet, she advanced to meet him; and then a shadow of anxiety fell over his face. It was gone, however, in an instant.

'I am afraid we shall be late, Constance; it is nearly twelve now, and Lady Churchill begged us to come early.'

'I am ready, William,' she replied. 'But there's plenty of time. We shall be weary enough before it is over.' And she shrugged her shoulders with a charming indifference.

'No revel is complete without its queen,' replied her brother, gallantly. [illegible]

'It will do them good,' she replied, with a laugh, 'they will learn wisdom in time.'

'And Sir Richard?' questioned her brother, looking earnestly into her smiling face.

She crimsoned—a flush of anger, not of love, and turned impatiently away.

'Sir Richard may wait forever. He has had his answer already.'

Her brother bit his lips.

'I think you are foolish, Constance. Sir Richard loves you and would make you a very good match.'

Constance twined her hands around her brother's arm, tears trembling in her eyes.

'I shall never marry, William—never. Please don't ask me, dear. I am very happy here with you.'

He stooped and kissed the piteous face that was turned up so timidly to his.

'There! Don't spoil your pretty eyes,' he said; 'some one will induce you to change that resolution, I hope.'

He drew her hand within his arm, and led her down the broad staircase into the hall, where a powdered footman stood with wraps upon his arm ready to see them into the carriage.

The street door was partly open, and a noise of altercation and rough voices speaking sharply caused the gentleman to hesitate.

'What means this disturbance, Barnes?' he asked.

'It's a man, sir, as is himperant, and won't go away, and John is making him.'

'What does the fellow want? What business has he here?'

'He says he wants to see Miss Power, sir.'

'To see me?' exclaimed Constance, while her brother frowned.

'To see Miss Power? Why, what insufferable insolence! And at this time of night, too?'

'He is most howdacious, sir, and says he knowed she was coming out, and would stop till she did.'

'Constance, my love,' said Mr. Power, 'you had better step into the library. I will soon settle this affair.'

He opened the door for her, and then going out on the steps, stood for a moment in angry amazement at the scene before him.

An old man, bareheaded, was struggling with two of the men servants of the house, gesticulating violently, while a small crowd of curious listeners, collected by the uproar, were grinning and laughing and shouting to the combatants to have fair play.

'I will see her! I will see her!' the old man was exclaiming. 'It's a matter of life or death, and I'll stop till I do.'

'John, go for the police!' shouted the stentorian voice of Mr. Power.

At the sound of their master's voice the men let go their hold of the man, while four or five young urchins started off in search of the missing functionary. The old man half exhausted, staggered to the palings.

'Don't send for the perlice,' he cried. 'I ain't a going to rob. For God's sake, sir, tell me if the young lady is coming out!' This to Mr. Power.

'What business is that of yours?' angrily replied that gentleman. 'How dare you create a disturbance in a respectable neighborhood? I will have you imprisoned.'

'Prison me if you will,' cried the man earnestly; 'but let me speak one word to the young lady, sir, for the love of Heaven.'

'The man is mad,' muttered Mr. Power, 'mad or drunk.'

The old fellow caught the last words.

'No, I ain't drunk, yer honor,' he cried; 'I earns my honest livelihood, and that's more than every flunky can say;' and he glanced indignantly at the footman who still kept by his side. 'I'm in my sober senses, and I know what I want. I want to see Miss Power.'

'It is one of those beggarly people Constance is so fond of,' thought Mr. Power. 'This is the fruit of ladies' [illegible] taking the side [illegible] If [illegible] away quietly, I [illegible] he commenced [illegible] hand was placed [illegible] a soft voice [illegible]

'What [illegible] William?'

At the door stood Constance in her opera cloak, and her golden hair, her sweet eyes turned wonderingly on the spectacle before her.

With a cry of joy the old man struggled up the steps.

'Are you Miss Power? It's you I want to see.'

Mr. Power drew her angrily back. 'Really, Constance,' he said in a low tone, 'you are forgetting yourself. To come out here before all these people, really—'

'O William,' cried the girl, 'don't be cross; but Barnes told me the man said it was a matter of life or death. Do see him, dear, if only for a moment. It must be something very serious to bring him out at this hour of night.'

Mr. Power, though hasty in temper, was a just and reasonable man; he saw plainly now the man was not intoxicated, and though he was annoyed at being disturbed at this unseasonable hour, he could not but acknowledge the truth of his sister's argument, that the man was at least [illegible]

'Well, Connie,' he said, [illegible] 'Go back to the library and I will question him first myself.'

He told the footman to call the man inside and close the door. After a while Mr. Power came back to his sister.

'I cannot make him out,' he said in answer to her anxious glance. 'He tells a rambling story about some girl he has picked out of the water, and whom he says you know. You had better see him, Constance.'

'O yes, yes! Ask him to come in at once.'

He was an old, gray-haired man, whose garments betokened extreme poverty, but whose face looked honest and sincere, despite the flush excitement had given it.

'Are you Miss Power—Miss Constance Power?' he exclaimed hurriedly, without waiting for her to speak.

'Yes, I am Constance Power; what can I do for you?'

'O, then, if you be her, I was to give your ladyship this bit of a letter,' taking a dirty scrap of paper from his pocket; 'and you'll have to make haste, please, if you want to see her alive.'

Constance opened it in profound astonishment, which increased to a look of intense horror as she read the contents.

'I am dying, dying fast,' it said, 'but I cannot go until I have told you what is on my mind. Please don't refuse, but come as quickly as you can. The whole happiness of your future life depends on your seeing

PAULINE BARRY.'

'O, my poor Pauline,' exclaimed Miss Power. 'The girl that left me so suddenly four years ago. Where is she, my good man? I will go at once.'

'She's in my house, my lady, close by the water side. She had been and drownded herself, and I picked her up and me and my missis has minded her ever since; they'd have taken her to prison if we'd peached on her, Miss, you know, and she's so quiet an' good; and the doctor has been so very good to us, and given us a bit of money—'

'Yes, yes,' interrupted the trembling girl; 'you shall tell me all about [illegible]' 'Constance!' exclaimed Mr. Power. 'Who is this Pauline you are taking about?'

'Have you forgotten her, William? the girl who was my companion when poor papa died. Ah! I forgot, she left us just as you returned from abroad; but you must have heard me speak of Pauline Barry. I loved her like a sister. She is ill—dying; I must go to her at once.'

'You will do nothing of the sort,' retorted her brother. 'I shall not allow you to be so foolish.'

'I will—I must!' she said; and the little white teeth were set determinedly, and a strange defiance flashed in the violet eyes. 'It will be too late in the morning.'

'You will go, and in these trappings,' and he pointed contemptuously to the clouds of lace that floated round her fairy form, the pearls and opals gleaming on her fair white neck and arms, and in the tresses of her amber hair.

'I will cover them all over with my large water-proof cloak,' she said entreatingly. 'No one will recognize me, and Phillips can go with me.'

'And I also, if you will be so insane.'

"No, no, you would only be in the way!' she exclaimed hurriedly. 'Do be sensible darling; I am not afraid with Phillips. Be quick, dear, and ring the bell; every moment may be too late.'

'And it will, Miss,' cried the man respectfully, 'if we doesn't look sharp. My missis said as how she could'nt last very long.'

'You are decidedly out of your mind, Constance,' said Mr. Power, when he saw she was determined; 'going off this time of night to listen to the rhapsodies of a dying woman.'

'Which is the most mad,' she retorted, flushing—'Wasting God's holy time in frivolous amusement or soothing the last hours of the souls for whom He died?'

Mr. Power shrugged his shoulders. 'As you please,' he said; 'but I insist on your taking one of the men with you as well. I will send away the carriage; you had better have a cab, it will attract less attention.'

A short time afterwards a cab drew up before a dingy looking house in a narrow, dirty street running parallel with the river, on the south side of the Thames, and a man, descending from the box, assisted a veiled and muffled figure to alight.

'Wait for me here,' said Constance in a whisper to her maid; 'there is no occasion for you to come inside.'

'But master said, Miss—'

'I am your mistress,' said Constance haughtily; 'do as you are told.'

The girl shrank back. To tell the truth she was quite as ready to stop as to go, far preferring a chat with the footman to witnessing the death struggles of the poor; she saw plenty of that when Miss Power dragged her into the loathsome alleys and wretched streets to be found even in Belgrave.

The old man—Parker he said his name was—opened the door by means of a string pulled through a hole. No need of bolts and bars there, except to keep the thieves inside when justice demanded them.

'Mind the steps, my lady,' he said. 'It's not often the likes of you comes to a place like this.'

'I am not afraid,' said Constance, gently, yet as she spoke she trembled, and her heart sank at the impenetrable darkness before her.

The noise they made had evidently been heard, for a door opened and a woman came cautiously down stairs, carrying a sweating candle in a broken candlestick.

'Is that you, Jim?' she called in a loud whisper.

'Ah, my gal; and I've brought the lady with me.'

'That's right,' cried the woman. And Constance found herself face to face with a poorly dressed but motherly looking woman.

'How is she?' was her first question.

'Very badly, Miss, very badly. She has been and dropped into a doze; [illegible] say she can't live to morn. She's been asking for you, Miss, all night long.'

Up two flights of creaking, rickety stairs, and then they stopped at a door in the back of the house, which the woman opened, and holding the light above her head suffered Constance to pass through first. A dirty blanket thrown over an old clothes horse served as a screen to prevent the drafts that whistled through the crannies of the door from reaching the bed on which lay the pallid form of the dying woman, breathing heavily. The tears rolled down Constance's fair cheeks as she gazed on the altered features, the thin wasted figure of one who, when last she beheld her, was radiant with youth and health. Large drops of perspiration stood on her forehead, her nose was drawn and pinched, her eyes sunken, her lips livid and swollen with fever; her hair lay in a dark tangled mass around her haggard face, over which was coming gradually that mysterious ashen gray—that bridal veil of death.

'She has suffered a deal, poor dear!' said the woman in a low tone; 'it will be a blessing when the Lord is pleased to take her. Will you sit down, Miss?'

She wiped a chair for her visitor, and then leaving the candle, she [illegible] quietly out of the room.

Constance looked around and shuddered. Bare boards, a broken table, two broken chairs, some wooden boxes piled in a corner to form a cupboard, a rusty fender and a row of saucepans, jugs and physic bottles, were all the furniture of this miserable abode. Across the room on a line knotted together hung some indiscribable articles of human clothing (there is no fashion-book for the poor) and in the midst of all this squalor and poverty three pots of white and purple hyacinths stood in the narrow window-sill, filling the air with their delicious fragrance.

As she looked she thought how from the simple hearts of these poor people rose up daily, like the incense of the flowers, the sweet perfume of a noble, self-denying charity the whiteness of truth and the purple sacrifice to the feet of the living God.

Suddenly the dying girl started convulsively, and opened her large dark eyes.

'Who is that?' she cried wildly, as her gaze fell on Miss Power's form.

'I, Constance Power, your friend, Pauline. O, my poor girl, what has brought you to this?'

'What has brought me? The blackest hearted villain that ever trod God's earth. Thank heaven you have come! O, how terrified I was that they would not find you! I can die—I can die happy now.'

Constance was terribly affected; her tears rolled over the thin, wasted hand she held in hers, while she strove to comfort the unhappy woman.

'Hush! don't excite yourself,' she cried; 'you shall tell me all about it by and-by. How often have I tho't about you, dear Pauline, and wondered why you left us so mysteriously.'

'Yes, I will tell you all,' replied Pauline, striving to raise herself in bed. 'I must be quick. I know there's not much time.' Then she snatched her hand from Miss Power's grasp. 'Don't touch me,' she cried, 'I'm not fit to be touched by you. Miss Constance, you were always good. Do you think God pardons such as I?'

'Of course He does,' replied Constance, weeping. 'There are none so vile that His mercy cannot reach, if they only repent.'

'I think I've repented,' murmured the girl. 'If I had been spared, I would have led a different life. They told you, didn't they, that I tried to drown myself? It was an awful sin, but I was driven mad. Yes I'm sorry now, Miss Constance. They have been so kind to me here—the poor old man and his wife. And they showed me how wicked and wrong I was for wishing to take my life; and I want to repair—hush! what is that?'

Constance listened, but heard nothing; she had been too engrossed with the sufferer to heed extraneous noises.

'I thought I heard a step,' muttered Pauline, speaking with difficulty. 'O, this pain—if it would but cease!'

She fell back exhausted, and Constance held a teacup containing a little cordial to her lips; it revived her, and she opened her eyes once more.

In her agitation and anxiety the hood of Constance's cloak had fallen back, and the sweet, fair face, with its halo of golden hair, was revealed to Pauline's view.

'Take it all off,' she said, presently, 'I want to see you as you are.'

With a blush at the strange request, and yet not liking to refuse the dying woman, Miss Power undid the clasp and let the cloak fall to her feet.

Pauline gazed at her for some time in silence, excitement working in her features.

'You are very beautiful,' she said at last; 'more beutiful than ever. Miss Power, I have ruined all your life. Can you forgive me?'

Constance thought she was wandering in her mind, and laid her hand soothingly upon her.

'My poor Pauline,' she cried' 'what have I to forgive? If you could be removed from here, perhaps you might get better, and then—'

But the girl laughed a wild, hoarse laugh.

'I am dying,' she cried, 'dying fast I only hope to live long enough to tell you all. Take away your hand, It burns me; I cannot bear—'

And again she fell exhausted on the pillow.

Presently she spoke again, and the words that she uttered caused Miss Power to start and tremble, while the blood rushed to her face:

'You had a lover once—Capt. Stapleton?'

'Ah, yes, you knew—but what of him? He never loved me, Pauline,' and the sweet face was loved in her jewelled fingers.

'He did, Constance Power; he loved you dearly; he wrote letter after letter, and I destroyed them.'

With a wild cry of anguish, Constance started to her feet.

'O Pauline!' she exclaimed, 'how could you be so cruel?'

'Because he tempted me—he, Sir Richard Ashford, the man I loved, who swore to make me his wife—fool that I was to believe him!—tempted me with false oaths and deceitful promises to destroy Capt. Stapleton's letters. He told me that he hated him, that he wanted to ruin him with you, and I lent myself to the scheme.'

'O you sinful, wicked woman!' moaned the wretched Constance 'you do not know what you have done.'

'Yes I do,' replied Pauline; 'but I did not care. I would have broken all the hearts in England if it were in my power, and he bade me to do it. I would have killed my own sister for him!' she hissed. "But I was justly served. He loves you, Constance Power, and would marry you if he could. Shall I tell you what he did for me? He kicked me out into the street, and I sank lower and lower down till I came to this."

Her voice faded away again; but Constance was not heeding her—her hands clasped, her beautiful face convulsed with agony, she was trying to realise all her own dreadful sorrow.

'O! Victor!' she murmured, 'O my dear lost love! and I sent you away, sent you to India to die!'

'Forgive, forgive,' murmured the dying woman.

'I cannot forgive you. You have ruined my life. God may forgive you, but I cannot.' They were bitter words, but they were wrung from a young heart's terrible agony.

Pauline lay motionless; she had fainted. Constance thought she was dying, and flung herself by the side of the bed.

'O Pauline, Pauline!' she cried, 'I did not know what I was saying; it was very hard, hard; it was cruel; but I forgive.'

She rubbed her hands, those hands which had so ruthlessly destroyed her happiness; she wiped the death sweat off the pallid brow, sobbing as if her very heart would break.

At last Pauline spoke again.

'Say it again,' she murmured; 'I want to hear you say it again.'

'Can I be otherwise when my Lord forgives?' replied Constance. 'Pauline, it is His pardon you must seek, not mine.'

A faint smile broke over the dying woman's face.

'Home—I am going home,' she muttered; 'there is rest for the weary, forevermore!'

Again a long and painful silence. Her breath grew shorter, every moment. Constance [illegible] down beside the bed to pray.

'Constance—Victor,' murmured Pauline—'He has come back. I saw him that—that evening at the club.'

Constance clasped her hand. 'What was that you said?' she cried wildly. 'He has come back?'

'Yes, it is true, quite true.'

'Too late, too late,' wailed the poor girl, burying her face in her hands. 'He believed me false, he will never—'

With a violent effort Pauline raised herself on her pillow. 'I did what I could,' she said faintly. 'I wrote to him, too—I told him all—I could not die unless—for—forgiven.'

'And he is here,' exclaimed a manly voice, as the tall form of a stranger emerged from behind the screen, and clasped the trembling Constance in his arms.

'O Constance, my darling! How could I have doubted your truth and love? Urged by this poor woman's letter, I reached here about five minutes ago, and hearing you speaking, could not resist the temptation of listening to what you were saying. I see my blindness and folly now. Can you forget it?'

She lay in his arms. The sudden joy had taken away all power of speech, her soft hair swept his face, the hair that he covered with kisses.

'Victor! Victor!' she murmured at last, her eyes meeting his in their pure, trusting love.

'Never to part again, love,' he said. 'The long, sad years forever gone, only peace and joy forevermore.'

The gray morning light stole in at the narrow casement window, causing the candle to grow pale and dim, and bringing out in strange relief the actors in this little drama. It fell on the white and purple flowers—on the miserable truckle-bed—on the girl who stood there in her shimmering silken robes—the man for whom a new existence had begun in a dingy, wretched garret, beside the slimy river Thames.

So absorbed were they in each other, that they forgot the woman to whom they owed their glad present and their bitter past, the woman for whom earth with all its misery and sin was slipping past with every ebb of the tide. And when they turned and looked, she was lying calm and still, with a smile on her lips they had never worn in life, and a light and peace on the poor, pale face that could [illegible]

Ladies and Liquor Prohibition.

The ladies of Jonesville, Michigan have an organization known as the "Ladies' Phalanx," which proposes to suppress the liquor selling in that village. Some weeks ago the first official visit to the saloons made a marked sensation, and an account of it was published in all parts of the country. The "Phalanx" still exists. Strange to say it is a secret society, and stranger still it keeps its secrets. The Detroit *Tribune* gives an account of its present condition and doings. It must be remembered that Michigan has a prohibitory law, though it has been for years a dead letter. Immediately after its visits to the saloons, sentinels are posted by the keepers to warn of its approach, and when any considerable body of ladies appear, the saloons are suddenly closed. Small numbers of the sex sometimes unexpectedly enter, with pencil and paper, taking notes. One day several ladies entered a carriage and were driven toward Hillsdale, where the State's Attorney resides. The movement was noted, and the saloons were immediately closed, and the keepers with a constable and a *factotum* for complaint against each was amicably made and suits instituted for a violation of the liquor law, probably intended as an offset to forestall the ladies' supposed prosecution. But the joke of the thing is that the Prosecuting Attorney stepped in and took charge of the suits in good earnest.

Then followed the voluntary closing up of hotels and saloons, by the keepers nailing boards across the windows and doors, discharging boarders, stopping hotel runners and omnibusses, and a general embargo on the traveling public declared, while citizens looked on to see the sport. The ladies, not at all disconcerted at this, immediately opened their houses for the acception of travelers, gratis, until public temperance houses could be started; hired carriages, and in person met travelers at the cars and invited them to their houses, where they unexpectedly received superior fare, accommodation and attention.

The hotel keepers saw their game was blocked and began to "climb down" as soon as possible. Two days passed, and at night the boards were removed from the hotel doors and windows and vehicles began to run as usual. In conjunction with these occurrences, a petition circulated by the ladies, signed by some three hundred ladies and gentlemen asking for a suppression of the tippling saloons, was presented to the Common Council, a majority of whom are supposed to be in favor of carrying out the wishes of the citizens. The movement is fast increasing in friends, and finding sympathy with the sterner sex. Coteries of ladies are seen gathered here and there in apparently earnest consultation. It is the ladies vs. Tippling and Gambling. It is the earnest determined woman at work.

Here we have another instance of parental recklessness. At Washington township, Ind., last week, Mr. Wilmont and his wife wanted to go to church in the evening. They had four children the youngest eight years of age. These poor creatures are left locked into the house with a coal oil lamp. The children go to bed. The lamp explodes, setting the house on fire. The residence is burned. Nobody can get in to rescue the children until it is too late. The charred remains of the sufferers are found on the bed or near the door. Some people, with the usual mealy phrase, may call this an accident. Others, of a religious turn, may call it a visitation of Divine Providence. We call it murder; and it is none the less so because it is a kind of murder which is not mentioned in the criminal code.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Penna., August 4, 1869

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY

Judge of Supreme Court,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

Republican Nominees:

Senate,
JAMES S. RUTAN,

Assembly,
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
ANDREW J. BUFFINGTON.
HARVEY J. VANKIRK.

Sheriff,
ARTHUR SHIELDS,

Treasurer.
EBEN ALLISON.

Register and Recorder,
DARIUS SINGLETON.

Clerk of Court.
JOHN C. HART.

Commissioner,
JOSEPH BRITTAIN,

Auditor,
W. H. LUKENS.

Poor House Director,
ROBERT COOPER.

Trustees of Academy
D. P. LOWARY,
JAMES SMITH.

THE public debt statement just published, shows a reduction of the debt of about seven and a quarter millions.

A SPECIAL states that there is semi-official authority for stating that the rumored removal of General Canby to Mississippi and his supercedure by General McDowell, is untrue.

THE books of the Comptroller of the Currency show the amount of Ten Forty bonds exchanged for Five Twenties, under the recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury has reached two million dollars.

THE receipts from internal revenue on Saturday, were over a million, and for the month twenty-one million five hundred and eighty seven thousand dollars. During July, last year, the receipts were only about seventeen million dollars.

IN relation to the administration of the test oath to the newly elected State officers in Virginia, it is understood that General Canby will be guided by instructions from General Sherman, who has the entire reconstruction matters under his control.

PRESIDENT GRANT returned to the city of Washington, from the sea coast, on Thursday last, accompanied by his private secretary and Mr. Secretary Fish. A special Cabinet meeting was held at the Executive Mansion, to act upon business which had accumulated during their absence at Long Branch, to which place they were to return on Friday.

COMMISSIONER DELANO decides that when persons purchase old rails, re-roll, and then sell them to Railroad Companies, they are to all intents and purposes manufacturers of new rails, and as such liable to the special tax of two dollars upon all such sales in excess of $2,250 per quarter, under section four of the Act of March 31st, 1868.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase two million of Five Twenties a week during the present month, the first purchase to be effected to-day—Aug. 4th. These are in addition to the purchases for the sinking fund, of one million on alternate weeks.

SEVERAL prominent members of Congress in Washington city, recently, expressed themselves in favor of collecting the income tax on Government bonds held in Europe, to be deducted on presentation of the coupons at the Treasury. They assert it would be just to the holders, who now pay the tax, while foreigners have thus far escaped it. A bill has already been prepared for this purpose and will be introduced immediately on the meeting of the next session.

THE U. S. House Committee on Naval Affairs, in imitation of the inland excursions of the Ways and Means, and other Committees, propose going on a coasting tour. They will embark on the revenue cutter Michigan and make a tour of the Lakes for the purpose of examining what additional legislation, if any, is necessary for the better enforcement of the revenue laws on the frontier and for the suppression of smuggling. They will spend some time on the Lakes.

WHEN a Packer Democrat tells you that he is in favor of a protective tariff, and is desirous that Pennsylvania's home interests should be fostered and protected by law, point out to him the *free trade* planks in the platforms of his party in Ohio and New Hampshire. The Democrats in these States "go the whole free trade figure," and if Pennsylvania Democrats avow themselves in favor of a tariff they are simply sailing under false colors. Their party is a free trade party, always has been, is now, and probably always will be.

A MYSTERIOUS affair came to light in Philadelphia, on Saturday night. On Friday afternoon $50,000, the proceeds of a Governmen sale, was deposited in the safe in the Treasurer's office at the United States Arsenal in that city. Saturday morning, on opening the safe, it was discovered that $24,000 had been stolen. There were no marks of violence on the safe and the building was well guarded by private watchman. Several employes of the Arsenal have been arrested on suspicion.

THE Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, sitting at Monroe, has recently rendered two decisions adverse to the power to remove officers appointed to State and other officers, which has been freely exercised by Gov. Warmouth. In case of the Mayor of Jefferson City, in that State, the Court decides that no vacancy existed, and the Governor had no power to appoint. In the case of the Parish Judge, removed by the Governor, on the ground that the incumbent had not filed an ironclad oath with the Secretary of State, and because of his alleged disfranchisement under the XIVth Amendment, the Court decides that the removal was without authority, the section of the Act conferring the power of removal being unconstitutional; judges must be removed in the manner pointed out by the Constitution. The Judge was *ordered to be reinstated.*

SENATORIAL.

The Senatorial nominee question seems to be disposed of. On last Friday a committee of three persons representing Washington county, met a similar committee from Beaver county in Pittsburgh, to investigate the charge of corruption made against Mr. Rutan, the Senatorial nominee for the XXVIth district. The committee from Washington county was composed of the following persons, viz: John R. Wilson, A. G. Cleaver, and Boyd Crumrine. The Committee from Beaver county consisted of Esqs., S. J. Cross, James Patterson and John Caughey. Their report will be found elsewhere in this paper. The Executive Committee of the Republican party, at its meeting on last Saturday approved the report and ratified the nomination. The evidence elicited at the examination in Pittsburgh has not been made public, hence we are unable to give our readers any satisfactory information concerning it. From hearsay, however, we judge that the Washington county Senatorial candidate is left in any other than an enviable light.

We would have preferred to have seen this investigation conducted by the County Committees of the two counties, and we so stated last week. Had these committees, or rather sub-committees chosen from them, taken the matter in charge, and held their sessions in the borough of Washington and put the witnesses under oath, a verdict of acquittal—such an one as we presume would have been rendered—would have reassured the whole party, silenced all cavil, and placed our organization and Mr. Rutan both, in more favorable positions than the public now finds them. In saying this much, we do not impugn the action of the committee that made the examination. We would raise the same objections to a similar committee composed of the very best men in the State. We believed last week, and we still believe, that it was a matter belonging exclusively to the County Committees of Washington and Beaver counties, and that they were the proper persons to investigate and dispose of the case. Other counsels have, however, prevailed, and not being of the opinion that all the wisdom of our party is lodged in us, we "accept the situation," earnestly hoping that the fears we have entertained for the last few days, arising from the present disposition of the question, may prove to be mere creatures of the imagination.

COL. BOWEN, the leader of the St. Louis police, who for several weeks have been scouring the woods of St. Francis and Washington counties, in search of Sam Hilderbrand, the desperate murderer, has returned to that city. He reports all efforts to capture Hilderbrand have so far proved unsuccessful. Endeavors are still being made, however, and large numbers of men are organized and constantly on the alert to capture the desperado. Meetings have been held in nearly all the townships of St. Francis and Washington counties, the people have subscribed considerable sums of money as rewards for the arrest of the murderer, and the county courts have awarded money for the support of the organization of companies to hunt the villain.

GEN. SICKLES, new American Minister, in presenting his credentials to Marshal Serrane, said that the United States now, more than ever, appreciate the traditional amity of Spain as animated by new sympathies and a common participation in constitutional liberties. Marshal Serrane replied that the Government would endeavor to increase the amity so happily existing between the two peoples, which were bound by ancient bonds. He concluded with a tribute to Gen. Sickles, and expressed his belief that Gen. Grant could not have made a more grateful selection to the Spanish people.

A PROMINENT Conservative Republican from Mississippi, had an interview with the President on Thursday, and informed the President the *only desire of the Conservative Republicans* was neutrality on the part of the Administration in the election. The President is represented as replying that he wished for the success of the party which would in good faith carry out the reconstruction acts, ratify the Fifteeth Amendment to the Constitution, and give protection to life and property in Mississippi. He wanted to know whether the former enemies of the Government were acting in good faith in their *present professions of* loyalty, and said this would soon be ascertained in part by the action of the Conservative Republicans in Virginia. If they were acting in good faith, he would be *glad* to have not only the intelligence and influence of that State generally in support of his administration. The President inquired at what time the Conservative Republicans would nominate their candidates, and when informed it would probably be about the 1st of *September, he replied he would see what kind of a ticket they would put* in the field and his action would be influenced more or less by subsequent events and the course of affairs in the South. He added he desired to see the payment of the public debt insured and the integrity and *honor of the* nation rendered inviolate, and when this was accomplished he would be satisfied.

THE Radical Mississippi delegation is reported to have had an interview with the President, recently, on the question of Mississippi politics, and to have told him that Judge Dent—his brother-in-law—was a tool of the old rebels, and had received sums of money in times past to influence votes in Congress. The President listened attentively, and agreed if they could prove their assertions, to do his part toward giving the Administration's support to the other candidate. The delegation is said now to be supplied with the necessary proof, which they will submit to him at the earliest opportunity.

THE Hon. D. McConaughy, secretary of the Gettysburg Battle field Monumental Association, has addressed a circular letter to all the army, corps, division and brigade commanders (Union and rebel) who participated in the battle at Gettysburg, inviting them to meet at that place during the week of August commencing on the 2d. The purpose of this meeting is to ascertain the lines of the confronting armies, so that the field and the forces in detail, may be permanently indicated with granite taken from its own hills. We trust the attendance of commanders, from both sides, will be large, so that all the information sought and obtained may be of an original and authentic character.

THE United States General Land Office, on Thursday last, issued instructions to all the Surveyor Generals of the Union, ordering them to transmit to the Department information concerning surveying districts, as follows, viz: First, the number of acres of agricultural land and the comparative areas of agricultural and mineral lands; second, the number of acres of grazing land; 3d, the same covered by private claims; fourth, the same of reclaimable swamp lands; fifth the same of sterile land that may be reclaimed by irrigation or by other means; sixth the number of acres broken by mountain ranges; seventh, the number of acres of timber land; eighth, what is the number of cities and towns; and ninth, what is the aggregate length of railroads completed, in progress of construction, and projected. The foregoing information is designed to be embodied in the forthcoming report of the Commissioner.

WITHIN the past few days we have made an arrangement with a prominent gentleman, of Washington city, for a weekly letter from that place. The first of the series will be found in the ARGUS of to-day. We bespeak for this letter, and the succeeding ones, a careful reading by the public.

The peculiar advantage of Washington, over all other cities, for getting up good reliable letters is, perhaps, too well understood by all journalists to need comment. Being the Capital of the Nation, it is the headquarters of our national politics where all the political events originate, and letters from Washington are generally read with more interest than those from any other point. It is in that city where the Educational, Agricultural, Mechanical and Commercial interests of the whole country are concentrated in their respective bureaus, any one of which affording—by close research and inquiry—matter of great interest to the public. The Agricultural department alone furnishes material of interest to farmers the year around. And, also, the Patent Office—the National Depository of *the inventions of the age*—is daily increasing in importance and interest to all classes of readers. The cosmopolitan character of Washington furnishes additional facilities for the correspondent, since there congregate all classes of people from all parts of the world—from the crowned heads of Europe, to the pinched-up footed Chinese—and from them valuable *information* may be obtained. Our correspondent is an experienced journalist and will readily avail himself of all these advantages.

THE Democrats would have us believe just now that with them in power our public indebtedness would be wiped out in the twinkling of an eye. However this may be that they are adepts in taking care of No. 1, is susceptible of positive proof. Here it is: The Democrats of Ohio have a majority in the Legislature of that State. The members are elected for two years. All the officers of the Legislature are Democrats. The chief clerk of the Senate drew pay at the rate of five dollars per day, and his bill for the two years has just been paid by the State Treasurer. One would suppose that six hundred days would be about all the *time* he could get in within the two years, but he "beat this all hollow," and actually charged and received pay for 845 days work performed by himself. This is 415 days more than ordinary mortals find in two years, even including Sabbaths. That is splendid financiering, but the Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives beats the Senate clerk easily, for he performed the remarkable feat of doing 560 days work and getting the pay for it all in *one year.* With these evidences of Democratic financiering before him who will say that that party should not be entrusted with the financial management of the country?

DOES ASA PACKER own any U. S. bonds, or did he ever do so?

This is the latest dilemma of the unfortunate Democracy.

If he does or did, then he is a bloated bondholder, to borrow the elegant language of the leading Democratic journals.

If he does not, or never did, then he refused to aid the Government in the hour of its peril in the only way he could aid it.

If his millions, like a Democrat's doubts, have always been cast against his country, they are not to his credit. If, on the other hand, his money is invested in the tax exempted bonds of the Government, then he has been violating the first principles of the gospel of modern Democracy after Brick Pomeroy.

On which horn of the Dilemma does Mr. Packer hang? Can his "next friend" in Philadelphia tell us?—*Phil. Press.*

WILLIAM A. GALBRAITH of Erie has declined the appointment of Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and a Mr. Mutcheler of Easton, has received the appointment in his stead. Mr. Mutchler is comparatively unknown in the State, and his efficiency as a presiding officer must be determined by his future actions. After Mutcheler was substituted for Galbraith an exchange comes down to business in this wise:

"Now that a chairman of the Democratic State Committee has been appointed, the committe can fix up a "schedule of prices" for services in the Packer campaign. The *Village Record* recommends the following: "A cheer for Packer, three drinks; an offer to bet on Packer's election, $2 50; a discussion in his interest, $50; hunting up a new voter, $7; getting out a cotton-colored naturalization paper, $10; denunciation of the Registry law, $1 25; an argument to show that Packer commanded a corps in the Union army, $100; a good article on his liberality, $10." To this we might add: Wearing a white "stove pipe" hat, 25c.; publishing crack editorials twice, 10c.; telling who William Mutchler is, and what kind of work his selection means; $500 12; all below the $500 going for lead pencils, to be used only in this particular work. There is nothing like having things systematized to make work effective, and besides men work so much better when they know exactly what they may expect. Think of the enthusiasm which would be produced among the penniless politicians of the party, when they know exactly how much was to be paid for each display.

—During the late tour of the Western Editorial Association, by common consent, intoxicating liquors were omitted from the bills of fare. Many of the western journals compliment Mr. Watrous, of the Badger *State Banner,* through whose efforts the temperance principle was adopted.

Washington Correspondence of the Argus.

The Weather—Arrival of Southerners—Secretary Boutwell's Order—Clerks—Examining Out—Reforms in The Patent Office—The Public Domain—A Judge Assaulted—Libel Suit—Cuba—Doctor Mary E. Walker.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July, 28, '69.

The weather for the past four days has been clear and cool here in Washington, very much unlike the first four days of last week, when the mercury in the shade ranged from 90 to 100 degrees above zero between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. on each day. None hail the welcome change more gratefully than the City Letter Carriers whose duties compel them in all weather to march through the city with their warm flannel suits. The Post Office Department ought in common humanity, to either provide linen uniform for them or else allow them to perform their duties out of uniform during these heated months. A large number of cases of Sun stroke has occured during the past few weeks, mostly among laborers and others who are in the habit of patronizing Whisky Saloons.

But few M. C's. or other notables are here now; yet we are in receipt of telegrams from them on the Pacific coast, where it would seem they vary their amusements frequently by holding mutual admiration societies. Wonder how many of these M. Cs., who are having such a glorious time this summer riding across the continent, will come back to Congress fat from their long holiday, and vote against accepting the P. R. R.

The Hotel registers indicate numerous arrivals from different parts of the country, especially from the South, *en route* to Summer resorts North, where many have not been since before the Rebellion. The prospects of an early re-union of all the Southern States upon a permanent basis has lightened the hearts of the loyal Southerners, and is the cause for so many being here just now. Many of them are using their utmost endeavors to induce emigration South obtaining free transportation for such laborers as are willing to go; particularly to Louisiana and Mississippi. Labor is what the South needs above all things to build it up and make its barren place blossom, even brighter than before the war. Next to labor she needs Capital wielded by Yankee thrift and enterprise.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S ORDER.

Secretary Boutwell's order forbidding any borrowing of money by the employees of his Department on their salaries, and providing that the clerks shall be paid off semi-monthly hereafter, is causing great consternation among the money Brokers here. Heretofore it has been customary for many clerks to borrow money at from 10 to 20 per cent a month, and give an order on their disbursing Office for the amount. The effect of all this has been to keep the clerks dependent from one month to another upon Money Brokers. So hard up are the clerks it is a very usual thing for them to be compelled to borrow money the next day after paid off.

CLERKS.

The Heads of the different Departments have about concluded their changes in their respective bereaus and there is but little inducements for office-seekers to come to Washington now. The changes in the Departments have thrown a great many penniless clerks who are illy prepared to go into the world to seek a livelihood, upon the citizens of Washington. How they live, God only knows. They have experienced their seed time and harvest, but have laid by "nary red."

In the days of prosperity when they were drawing from Uncle Sam's purse, sums varying according to the class they respectively belonged, from 1200 to 1800 a year, many of them no one but themselves to support, held high heads, and were considered at home no doubt of some considerable importance, and that the Government could not well dispence with their services—Now behold the change! Their day of retribution has come, poor disconsolate objects of pity!

"The Mill of God grinds slowly;
And grinds exceeding small;
With patience, stands he waiting
With exactness, grinds he all."

EXAMINING OUT.

This proceeding is often resorted to among Heads of bureaus when an applicant's claims are pushed so energetically, that the appointment can no longer be *refused* without offending the politician who has him in charge. It is done in this way: Jones, we will name him for convenience, receives his designation for examination before the Board of Examiners, and reporting *to the* proper officer, he is straightway "put through a course of sprouts." Seated at a table in a nicely carpeted office he, perhaps, indulges in pleasant anticipations of future comfort, easy work these hot days, and good pay. But he is too fast. He ought to remember the familiar adage about counting chickens. But he is conscious of having a good business education, that he has heretofore been engaged in work far more difficult than any which can be required of him here, and why should he anticipate a failure in the examination? He does not know that they are more or less severe in proportion as the Board is desirous he shall succeed or fail. The usual stump questions in mathematics are all solved; then writing, spelling, composition, statement of accounts, &c. Then follows a host of puzzles, impossible problems and questions bearing on possible relation to the work proposed, the sole use of which is to procure the failure of the poor puzzled and worried applicant. One who was up to all the tricks of the examination, having been fully prepared before presenting himself, was rejected because the sample letter which he was requested to write was too *poetical!* Some are required to perform only literary labor, such as corresponding; others to keep accounts; and others again are requested to perform labor merely mechanical.

REFORMS IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

Under the able management of Commissioner Fisher, the Patent Office is undergoing many good and substantial reforms. New rules have been made and old ones revised in such a way as to accommodate inventors and their Attorneys; and facilitate the transaction of the immense business before the Office. Copies of drawing heretofore made by hand in the Office, are now photographed, thereby affording the inventor, at a small expense, any number of copies of his drawings he desires.—No more colored or bedaubed drawings will be allowed in the Office.

All Officials, high or low in rank now in, or applicants for positions, have been compelled to undergo the same rigid examination, and in consequence, the Office is rid of all ignorant and tyranical persons, and in their stead there are to be found able and courteous men, anxious to *assist,* not to *retard,* inventors.

Capt. J. M. Thatcher has been assigned to the duty of deciding all interference cases now before the Office, or that may hereafter come before it. Heretofore each examiner decided such cases as came into his class, which often caused delays, with no unanimity of action. No more competent person could have been selected than Capt. Thatcher. He is a practical lawyer of excellent judgment and unbiased mind, and will, with his long experience in the Office, dispatch justice to the contestants.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Returns just received by Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, shows disposals of 76,794 acres of the Public domain during the past month, at the following local Offices: Greenleaf, Minnesota, 18,589 acres; Winnebago City, Minnesota, 9,303 acres; Topeka, Kansas, 7,833; Detroit, Michigan, 6,560 acres; New Orleans; Louisiana, 4,579 acres; Boonville, Missouri, 7,863 acres; Springfield, Missouri, 7,633 acres; Ironton, Missouri, 6,536 acres; Denver, Colorado, 3,078 acres; Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, 4,817 acres. The greater portion of the land was taken up by actual settlers under the homestead law.

In twenty-four land offices in Minnessota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, Montana, and Utah, during the month of June, there were 800 cash entries of land covering an area of 108,840 acres. During the quarter ending June 30th there were 2,191 *cash entries,* covering 316,900 acres. The cash receipts for the quarter have been over a *half* million dollars. With this rapid settlement of our Public Domain, and corresponding increase of revenue, it will not take us long to pay off our National Debt.

A JUDGE ASSAULTED.

Again is the judge of our Orphans' Court attacked in the ancient town of Bladensburg, six miles out of Washington, by a lawless cowardly mob, to say the least, and nearly drowned.

It is but just to give a brief retrospect. Judge Purcell, the subject of this note, is the owner of a house in Bladensburg, where he and his family sometimes reside during the hot season, but when *his house is not* occupied by himself and family, it is rented.

Not long since the judge became dissatisfied with his tenant—which is very common with landlords when they don't get their rent promptly, or their premises are occupied for disorderly purpose—and notified him to leave. The *tenant* enraged, sued the Judge for services claimed to be rendered, and at the Court the Judge becoming angry, used language defamatory of the character of his tenants which was considered by some reflective upon the character of the ladies severely in Bladensburg.—Soon after the suit was concluded, which was after dark, a party of the young *braves* of the Burg attacked the Judge and punished him severely, and in the scuffle the Judge lost $250. Much has been written of this first act, and as a general thing, it has been considered a good *joke*—save the loss of the money—and a warning to others as well as the Judge, who are a little careless in their remarks when in anger. But act 2d at the aforesaid place is a shame and disgrace to the town, and the parties implicated in it, should be severely dealt with by the strict hand of justice.

It seems that on Friday last, the Judge again visited Bladensburg on business, and as he in company with a friend after dark was returning to the depot, a distance of about a mile, to take the train for Washington, he was followed by these would be "valors," and in crossing a foot bridge on his way to the depot he together with his friend were knocked off the bridge into a deep hole in the stream. They managed to swim out, but it is reported that the Judge was again seized, submerged again and again, by two men disguised as negroes, until he was nearly dead. At last he was allowed to beat a retreat. But arriving at the depot and while waiting for the train to bring him to Washington, he was again assaulted, knocked down into the mud and stamped upon.

Judge Purcell is a man of nearly sixty years of age, Judge of the Orphans Court of the District of Columbia for over twenty years, and has a large and respectable family. At the last session of Congress when Senator Trumbull suggested the removal of him, it was opposed by a petition to Congress by a large and respectable number of the citizens here on the grounds that the Judge was both efficient and honest in the discharge of his duties, and that during his long official career, not one of his decisions as Judge has ever been reversed.

I don't propose to vindicate his character, but I do deprecate that in a town like Bladensburg, within sight of the Federal Capitol, where the people are supposed to be at least half civilized, that they should be guilty of such cruelty to an old man whatever might be his faults. If such lawlessness is allowed we may expect a repetition for any frivilous excuse.

LIBEL SUIT.

The commencement of the trial of Mr. Shepherd for an alleged writing of a libelous article which appeared in Monday's "National Republican" of this city, relative to the Judge Purcell assault, took place yesterday, before Justice Walter in the alderman's Chamber. After long delay, caused by a general "set to"—I mean in words—between both the "learned Counsels" on either side, and the complainant and defendant, at times all occupying the floor at once it was finally ruled that the aggrieved, the Judge, should be allowed first to show a libel before being compelled to connect the accused with the libel. The Judge's manner in detailing his treatment at Bladensburg, was exceedingly amusing to say the least; and one would infer from the narration of the incidents connected with the Judge's experience at the Burg, that the day and generation for drinking "Corn Juice" (Whisky) is in its bloom.

—The Proprietor and Managing Editor of the "Republican" were sworn, but no evidence was adduced which connects Mr. Shepherd with the writing of the article. The Judge has not sued for damages as has been reported, but is simply prosecuting Mr. Shepherd under the laws of the District of Columbia, which imposes both fine and imprisonment as a penalty for libel. The trial was adjourned till next Friday, when we may again expect a merry time in the Alderman's Chamber.

CUBA.

The friends of Cuban Independence are somewhat grieved over the stringent orders of our Government relative to the enforcement of the neutrality law. The agent of the patriots on the Island, Mr. Lemus, who has been sojourning among us for some time past, has left for New York where he hopes to be able to exert some influence favorable to the cause of his struggling countrymen, without open violation of the neutrality laws of this Government. Mr. Lemus is a man of energy, determination and brains, and if there is any help for his country to be drawn from the present condition of things here he is likely to find it and make the most of it. All true Americans must regard the struggling liberals in Cuba with heartfelt sympathy, and regret that the neutrality policy and the Alabama claims force upon our Government the necessity of apparently occupying a position unfriendly to human freedom.

DOCTOR MARY E. WALKER.

The Doctor is again refused an appointment to a clerkship, by Secretary Boutwell, in a manner which has brought our Doctor Major to tears.—The Secretary simply told her he had no office for her, and further appeals in her behalf were useless.

Your correspondent has considerable sympathy for the Doctor, partly, perhaps, because she is a woman, and the conventionalisms of the age make women so dependent; partly because he thinks she is deserving from the Government some recognition for her services during the war. She is a woman of unexceptionable character, and has nursed soldiers in the hospital and on the field, at a time when the tender attention of a mother or sister was impossible to be had—the soldiers best appreciate that—she suffered imprisonment in Libby prison. She has the reputation of being rude in manner, and in dressing in men's clothing. It is a fact she is not as lady-like as she should be for policy sake at least; her dress very much *resembles male attire;* she takes care to be known here; and to that end she visits every public place in, and around, Washington, attends nearly every public meeting, and makes herself heard whenever an opportunity favors. Yet, with all, she does no more than a great many men do whose claims are respected. If she possesses vanity, it is constitutional with her, and how can she help it? Her dress might be cut to appear less like male attire; yet no one can truthfully say her dress is *not convenient,* and under different customs, *appropriate.* The word *custom* strikes forcibly upon my mind, and prompts me to inquire of your fair readers, the reason why *men* should be allowed to enjoy all the ease and comfort of dress, and the *women* be compelled to adhere to and become slaves to irrational and traditionary notions. I have yet to hear the first woman bold enough to vindicate the dress of women.

CHIEL.

Late from Japan.

Rear Admiral Rowan, commanding the Atlantic squadron, in a dispatch dated Yokohoma, June 26th, says the Japanese Parliament is yet in session, but not open to foreigners. It is reported that many important measures are under consideration, mostly relating to foreigners, foreign intercourse and finance. It is probable the rebel forces on the Island of Yeddo have been captured or dispersed. Many of the Princes have surrendered their long cherished feudal rights for the general good. Already have the Japanese far outstripped the Chinese in progress towards christain civilization. The Government has troops uniformed and armed with the latest improved breech-loading gun; the naval vessels are well armed; a hospital is being built at Hiago, is in charge of an American surgeon, and is open to foreigners; lighthouses are built and lighted, and a lightship is being equipped to be stationed off that point. The coal mines are successfully worked and supply one squadron with coal, while the Chinese refuse *to allow foreigners* to mine coal. The Duke of Edinburg is expected in the beginning of August The English Vice Admiral says he will be received as Captain of the Galata. There are now in this port an iron clad frigate, a line-of-battle ship, three gun boats and two transports of the English squadron, one frigate and two gun boats of the French, one Prussian and one Dutch corvette, the Monocacy and the Piscataqua. The health of the squadron is excellent.

Commander E. P. Williams, commanding the United States steamer Oneida, reports to the Navy Department that on the morning of the 20th of June the Mikado's fleet moved in and attacked the ships and fortifications of the northern party under Enomatto, and after an engagement of twenty-six hours took possession of the towns and destroyed the vessels Eagle and Emperor, belonging to the northern party, after having one of their own vessels blown up by a shell, which entered the powder magazine. The forces of Enomatto have possession of the Ramida fort and Fort Benter, and a line of earthworks extending across the peninsula. Enomatto has about three thousand men, and the Mikado eight thousand. The earthworks and forts were invested and batteries are being thrown up preparatory to a regular siege of all the works held by Enomatto's party.

The late letters of Governor Brownlow, speaking for the Republicans of Tennessee and placing the friends of Senter on the square Radical plaform, prove the wisdom of directing public attention to the hopes and plans of the Democratic leaders. It was a source of great regret to thousands of Republicans that there should be a division among our political friends in Tennessee, and especially that Governor Brownlow should be placed in the attitude of relying for success on Democratic votes. Hence the value of the two letters of the 12th and the 18th of June. In both he not only endorses the Administration of General Grant but repudiates Johnson, and in that of the 18th inst. he says:

"In conclusion, as I have repeatedly stated heretofore, I have and can have, no sympathy, alliance, or cooperation with the rebel Democratic party. Their record is written in characters of fire and blood in the history of this country. Their ascendancy is an impossibility so long as memory retains her place and the mass of the people remain patriotic."

As the Democrats are no doubt prepared to raise a great shout should Stokes be defeated and Senter elected, it is well enough to put these strong words of the heroic Brownlow on record.

VINDICATED.

Following close on the nomination of Mr. J. S. Rutan, by the Republican Conferees of the Washington-Beaver District, rumors were set afloat to the effect that corrupt uses of money had secured that gentleman the place. These rumors finally moulded into an open, direct and specific charge that a Washington member of the Conference had sold out his vote to Mr. Rutan's friends for a stated sum of money. So long as common rumor only charged so serious a thing to the account of a candidate for the people's honor and trust, we were content to pay no attention to the matter; but we could not, in justice to ourselves, our journal and its readers, remain silent when a specific charge was made, and knowing but one and the only proper course to pursue, gave place in these columns to the rumor in the definite shape it had assumed, and demanded, for the common good and general honesty of politics, that a rigid and thoroughly searching investigation should be made of the truth or falsity of the very serious accusation. This course we would most assuredly again pursue under similar circumstances, believing that the interests of a great political party should not be jeopardized either by bad men who may buy their nominations in its ranks, or by permitting false and malicious charges of corruption aimed directly to the mark, to gain the strength of truth by passing unheeded and unmet. Parties, like individuals, can afford to be honest and just, and should at all times be jealous of a fair reputation, and more especially at a time when the air is loaded with vague, uncertain and unwarranted accusations of corruption in and out of political and public life.

We, in common with all right thinking persons of whatever shade of politics, frown upon any attempt to attach odium to individuals and degrade them in public estimation by setting afloat grave but general charges of dishonesty; nevertheless, when any one of these rumors fastens like a hook of steel to an individual, or set of individuals, let it be met fairly and squarely no matter who may be sacrificed or drawn down in shame if the developments be damaging. Hence, we have no apology to offer for any publications which have appeared in connection with the alleged Rutan corruption. As painful as the mere accrediting, by acknowledging the existence of the rumor, may have been to those against whom the inputations were so clearly made, still it was our duty to help bring about the investigation which was held in our city yesterday, a report of the proceedings of which we herewith attach:

To the Republican Executive Committees of Washington and Beaver counties:

The undersigned, Committee from the two counties, appointed to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption alleged to have been practised in procuring the nomination of the Hon. J. S. Rutan, at the Senatorial Conference held at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 30th day of June last, beg leave respectfully to report that we met jointly and organized by making Dr. J. R. Wilson, of Washington, Chairman, and substituting Boyd Crumrine, Esq., in place of Wm. S. White, Esq., who was absent. We then called before us the rival candidates, Mr. McCracken and Rutan, their conferees, and other gentlemen who were present at the conference referred to, all of whom submitted themselves to a full and careful examination. The testimony failed to show that the nomination of Mr. Rutan was brought about by the use of any corrupt or improper means, either in money or other advantage offered to or accepted by either Mr. McCracken or by one of his conferees. As the result of the investigation, we therefore willingly unite in recommending the ratification of Mr. Rutan's nomination, and his cordial support by the Republicans of the Twenty-Sixth Senatorial District.

PITTSBURGH, July 30, 1869.

JOHN R. WILSON,
A. G. CLEAVER,
BOYD CRUMRINE,
JAMES PATTERSON,
JOHN CAUGHEY,
SAM. J. CROSS.

The vindication is complete. The gentlemen attaching their names to the report embrace all charged with the duty of investigation, and they were selected because of their acknowledged honor, honesty and veracity, representing *fully and fairly* the constituency Mr. Rutan will now undoubtedly himself represent in the next Senate. Of previous unblemished reputation and high moral standing, Mr. Rutan emerges from under the cloud of calumny with name and fame made brighter in the contact.

We now unhesitatingly commend him to the undivided and hearty support of the voters of his district, believing that he is worthy the largest measure of confidence they can repose in him. Had the investigation resulted otherwise, we should have been the first to have demanded his removal from the ticket, but we are glad that unplesant duty has not to be performed and hope that the ranks may be cemented together again in Washington and Beaver counties, and that, with but one desire, the success of the Republican party and a fresh triumph of its principles, they will march in solid phalanx on the enemy and help secure the brilliant State victory awaiting us in October.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

Democratic Demoralization.

Never have the Republicans of Pennsylvania had a fairer chance for a great victory than in the present struggle. The Democracy are hopelessly demoralized.

Heretofore they felt that they had at least an equal chance for carrying Philadelphia; but now this strong reserve utterly fails them. The maintenance of the constitutionality of the Registry Law by the Supreme Court checks their systematic frauds, while their local ticket here is not only distasteful to honest men among them, but has been repudiated by a number of the Democratic ward organizations. If they lose the city, as they must, how can they carry the counties of the interior? They have lost their nationality entirely. Upon no one issue can they make a stand. Beaten upon every point by the Republicans, they cannot rally against the fifteenth amendment with the great body of Southern Democracy in its favor, and rushing bodily into the Republican ranks. If they talk about negroes in office, they will be pointed to negroes elected by their own friends. If they demand economy in the public service, the record of Geary and Grant, who have already paid off millions of the national debt and of the debt of Pennsylvania, will be spread before them. If they attempt to prove themselves friends of the protection of home industry, the free-trade platforms of the Democrats of Ohio and New Hampshire will be quoted against them. Thus they are at once demoralized and sectionalized. They have lost their prestige by defeat on all the leading doctrines of their faith, and they have lost the right wing of their party, the Democrats of the South.

What, then is the duty of the Republicans? It is to close the ranks and follow the flag borne by General John W. Geary. No true patriot will be found idle or indifferent in such a contest. Personal grief, like personal perferences, should fall be made to give way. Every Republican is bound by the decision of his party, and especially so when that party has proved itself so devoted a champion of the rights of the whole people, and of sustaining the honor of the country. When the campaign is fairly opened the faithful stewardship of the great Republican party will present a brilliant contrast to the rebellion, inconsistency, and utter absence of all real statesmanship of the false Democracy.—*Phila. Press.*

What makes a Marriage?

A great chancery case is now pending in the Circuit Court at Decatur, Illinois, which involves one of the largest estates in the State, and employs some of the most distinguished lawyers of the West. The bill is filed by James Funk, who asks a division between himself and his eight brothers and one sister of his father's property, 38,000 acres of improved land, near Bloomington, embraceing the famods Funk grove, 5,000 acres of the finest forest in the State. The point at issue is the legitimacy of the petitioner, all else being yielded by his opposing relations. The evidence given is a family history. Isaac Funk in 1836 lived in Ohio, and became so intimate with a young woman that James Funk was a consequence of their communion; and after birth continued the connection until a daughter was born, when there was coolness for some time. But when, shortly after, the young mother was hired as housekeeper to Isaac's father, shared her chamber as her husband, and when he and his brothers run away from their debts, her third child being then but six days old, she so exerted herself for his comfort that she died a few days thereafter. Funk returned to Ohio a few years afterward, paid his debts, and brought his son James back home with him; and having married in the meantime, proceeded to raise him with the rest of his children, all the time ackowledging him as his son. The question, of course, is, whether the long-continued intimacy of father and mother, and the undisputed recognition of the son's claims, do or do not constitute a valid marriage, without legal ceremony.

THE recent nomination of B. B. Strang for the Legislature in Tioga county, is raising a storm of indignation among the Republicans in other localities of the State. Mr. Strang was a member of the last Legislature, and was the recognized champion of almost every measure that took money out of the State Treasury. His course and that of his followers last winter at Harrisburg will cost the party not less than thousands of votes at the October election. The Bedford *Inquirer,* a leading Republican paper of this State takes this view of Strang's nomination:

"We protest against returning men who have been known to take part *in, vote for, or connive* at any manner of corruption and swindling. We want honest men who know and will dare to do their duty. To renominate such men as Strang is treason to the Republican party."

DR. JOHNSON said. "Young Man! study while you are young." We advise all young persons to get an education. You can get more for your time and money at the State Normal School at Edinboro than at any other institution known to us.

LIST of letters remaining in the Beaver P. O. Aug. 1st 1869:

Mr. Albert Beaner, A. J. Bostater, E. J. Davidson, Louis. Ferguson, esq., Edwin Jones, Miss Manda Kennedy, Martha Losier, C. S. Leonard, Margret L. Salone, Elizabeth Moore 2, Mr. John McClain. Rev. John McCarty, Mrs. Sarah Nannah, Mr. Patrick, Philbin, John Scott, Miss Alice Shanor, Mr. Daniel W. Smith.

MARY A. MCGAFFICK, P. M.

New Advertisements.

ALEXANDER & MASON,

C. M. ALEXANDER, late Col. 2d D. C. Vols. and ex-Post Master of Washington, D. C. | Solicitors of | J. M. MASON, Attorney at Law

American and European Patents,
And Counselors at Patent Law.
[Fifteen years experience as solicitors of Patents.]
460 Seventh Street opposite the Patent Office.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Papers carefully prepared and patents secured *without delay.*

Examinations in the Patent office *free of charge,* and *no individual fee asked in any case unless a patent is allowed.*

Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and References. [aug 4: 1y

AT A GREAT REDUCTION

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Hair, Gimp and Braid,
HATS AND BONNETS
French Flowers,
Grapes, Illusions,
Laces, Frames,
Ribbons, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
SUMMER UNDERWEAR,
NECK WEAR,
SUSPENDERS,
STAR SHIRTS,
Gloves, in Kid, Lisle and Silk.
Fine Cotton Hosiery,
Silk, Balbriggan and Lisle Hose,
Men and Boy's Fancy and Plain
Superfine one-half Hose,
Traveling Satchels,
Hoop Skirts,
Corsets, of Best Makes,
Boulevarde and White Skirts,
White Goods,
Piques, Swisses,
Pique Hats, something new,
Embroideries,
Laces, and Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
77 & 79 MARKET ST.,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
aug4tc.

W. W. KNOX,
Manufacturers' agent for the
IMPROVED BUCKEYE CIDER MILL,
McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL,
AND EUREKA FERTILIZER.

Being the wholesale agent for these articles appointed by the Manufacturers, I am prepared to furnish dealers at Shop prices

The Improved Buckeye Cider Mill

besides being the best mill made has the only perfect grinding Principle in existence. Beware of all imitations. Notice that all the genuine Improved Buckeye Mills have the name

WARDER, MITCHELL & CO. Cast in the Frame.

M'SHERRY GRAIN DRILL.

We have sold over 500 of these Drills into Western Pennsylvania during the last three seasons. We earnestly recommend farmers to examine the M'Sherry Drill before buying any other. Descriptive Catalogue furnished free by mail or at our store.

Eureka Bone Superphosphate of Lime.

We supply this valuable Fertilizer to farmers and the trade at factory prices. We invite the correspondence of dealers and our customers generally. Pamphlets with full descriptions, containing analysis, with directions for use of the Superphosphate, Guano, Bone Dust and Land Plaster, furnished free, and supplied to dealers for distribution.

Peruvian Guano, Bone Dust and Land Plaster

always on hand in large quantities, and for sale at lowest factory prices.

W. W. KNOX,
Agricultural House No. 137 Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH PA.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
aug4tc.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned executrix and executor on the estate of Charles Fisher, dec'd, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., Therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims on said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to—

MARGARET FISHER, *Executrix.*
JOHN HESSON, *Executor.*
aug4:6w*

IN The District Court of the United States, For the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Cameron, a bankrupt, under the *Act of* Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 2d day of September, 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m., before P. A. KNOX, Esq. Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, in the Huron House, New Brighton, Pa., to show cause if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, *Notice is hereby given,* that the second *and third meetings* of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS, *Clerk.*
aug4:2w*

IN The District Court of the United States, For the Western District of Pennsylvania.

William P. Alcorn, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 2d day of September, 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m., before P. A. KNOX, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in the Huron House, New Brighton, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And *further, Notice is hereby given,* that the second and third meetings of the creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.

aug4:2w] S. C. McCANDLESS, *Clerk.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned executrix and executors, on the estate of Richey Eakin, dec'd., late of Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., Therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to—

LOUISA EAKIN, *Executrix.*
DAVID EAKIN, JAMES EAKIN, *Executors.*
P. O. Address—Beaver, Pa. [aug4:6w

DIVORCE NOTICE.—Elizabeth Cox, by her next friend William A. Smith, vs. Edward Cox. In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 224, of March Term, 1869. Libel for Divorce.

To EDWARD COX, Defendant above named.—The original and *alias* Subpœna in the above case having been returned "N. E. I," you are hereby notified to be and appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Beaver, in and *for the* county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September next (1869) to answer the above complaint and to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said Elizabeth Cox for a divorce, should not be granted.

J. S. LITTELL, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's office, Aug. 2, 1869. [aug4:4w

FOR SALE.—A new two story Frame House, containing four rooms, with a nice lot close to the station in Industry. Inquire of

J. R. ESCH,
Painter, Beaver, Pa.
Terms reasonable. [aug4tf

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—Applicants for schools in the following districts will meet for examination as follows, viz:

Aug. 3. Fallston Boro and Sharon, at Fallston.
" 4. Beaver Falls, at School House.
" 5. Rochester Borough and Township, at Rochester.
" 7. Vanport, at Vanport.
" 16. Freedom and St. Clair Boros, at Freedom.
" 17. Phillipsburg, at School House.
" 18. New Gallilee and Big Beaver, at New Gallilee.
" 19. Darlington and Darlington township, at Darlington.
" 20. South Beaver, at Dixon Reed's School House.
" 21. Ohio Tp., at Fairview School House.
" 23. Industry and Neal's Industry District, at Industry.
" 26. Brighton township, at Richey Eakin's School House.
" 27. Chippewa, at Brick School House.
" 30. Pulaski, at Daugherty's School House.
" 31. North Sewickly, at Warnock's School House.
Sept. 1. Franklin, at Phillis' School House
" 2. Marion, at Buhl's School House.
" 3. New Sewickley, at Unionville.
" 6. Baden boro and Economy tp., at Baden.
" 7. Glasgow and Georgetown boroughs, at Glasgow.
" 8. Hookstown borough and Greene township, at Hookstown.
" 9. Frankfort boro and Hanover township, at Miller's School House.
" 10. Raccoon, at Green Garden.
" 14. Moon, at Davis' School House.
" 15. Hopewell township, and Logstown Ind. District, at Scottsville.
" 16. Independence, at Independence.

Special examinations will be held on Tuesday, September 28th, at Hookstown, and Thursday, September 30th, at New Brighton, for such teachers as cannot attend any of the regular examinations, and in such cases the person applying for examination must bring a request from the directors, where the applicant for examination expects to teach, setting forth the reason why they could not attend the regular examination. Applicants must appear for examination in the district where they expect to teach; and unless they have their applications regularly before the directors, they will be refused admittance to the examination. Private examinations are absolutely refused. Teachers will provide themselves with stamped envelopes, bearing their address and inclosing their last year's certificate; and also provide themselves with eight or ten sheets of foolscap paper.

Examinations will also be held the last Saturday of the months of October, November, December, January, February and March, in the Fallston Grammar School Department, for the benefit of such teachers as hold provisional certificates, and who are desirous of advancing the grade of their certificates.

The examinations will begin at 9 o'clock, a. m. Applicants appearing at 9½ or 10, will not be admitted to the examination.

Directors are earnestly requested to be present at the examinations, as well as all other friends of popular education. The Secretary of the several Boards of the county will confer a favor by placing in the hands of the examiner, on the morning of the examination, a carefully prepared list of applicants for the respective schools. It is to be hoped that no teacher will make application for a school unless with a full determination to advance the interest of the school he proposes to teach; to build up a healthy educational sentiment in the community in which he labors, and to promote the cause of education in all parts of the county.

aug4-tf] GEO. M. FIELDS, Co. Supt.

BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.

No 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

Grenadines reduced from 62c to 37c.

Chinz Robes reduced from $6.50 to $3,50.

Dimity, for spreads, reduced from 75 to 50 cents.

Blankets reduced from $5.50 to 3,50.

Lace Shawls reduced from $30 to $20.

Bleached and unbleached muslins,

Table Linens,

NAPKINS & TOWELS.

A large assortment of Silks and Dress Goods selling cheap, at

NO. 52 ST. CLAIR STREET,

aug4 tc.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Martha E. Erwin, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county. Therefore all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

jy28w] JAMES IRONS, Ex'r.

DRUGS!
DRUGS & MEDICINES
TRUSSES!

W. BUECHLING,
German Apothecary and Druggist!
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER,
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMES AND SOAPS,
PAINTS, OILS,
PURE WINES AND
LIQUORS FOR
Medical Purposes.
Cigars and Tobacco, Crude and Refined Oils.

ALSO

Sole agent for Dr. Retzel's Patent Trusses.

All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.

A share of patronage solicited
jy21:1y.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, August 4, 1869.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	15 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	25 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	40 00
1 column,....	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 31st of July, 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
July 31	61 deg.	73 deg.	65 deg.
" 30	69 deg.	73 deg.	62 deg.
" 29	68 deg.	70 deg.	59 deg.
" 28	73 deg.	80 deg.	60 deg.
" 27	70 deg.	79 deg.	75 deg.
" 26	74 deg.	73 deg.	70 deg.
" 25	68 deg.	81 deg.	74 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication:

John B. Robertson, Montana Ter.	2 00
Jas. H. Cunningham, Beaver,	1 00
Joseph Ammon, Industry,	2 00
Henry Shane, Service,	1 00
J. P. Martin, Darlington,	2 00
J. C. Herron, Fallston,	6 00
S. B. Briggs, Industry,	2 00
Noah Scott, Beaver,	1 00
John Stewart, Beaver,	1 00
D. L. Imbrie, Beaver,	2 00
A. Robertson, Beaver Falls,	2 00
Jas. Ramsey, Bridgewater,	1 00
Robert Cooper, New Sheffield,	2 00
Joseph M. Barbour, Bridgewater,	2 00
J. P. & T. J. Bradshaw, Darlington,	2 00
Jas. Caldwell, New Brighton,	2 00
Daniel Carothers, Baden,	2 00
Daniel Miller, New Brighton,	2 00
Lemuel Woodruff, Rochester,	2 00
James Thompson, Smith's Ferry,	6 00
Henry Whitefield, Baden,	4 00
J. W. Zimmerly, New Sheffield,	3 00
R. R. Strock, Beaver,	2 00
Samuel Patterson, Water Cure,	2 00
A. White, Rochester,	2 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Notices in Bankruptcy—S. C. McCandless, Clerk.
Executor's Notice—Louisa Eakin et al.
Examinations—Geo. M. Fields.
Patents—Alexander & Mason.
Dry Goods—J. M. Burchfield & Co.
Executor's Notice—Margaret Fisher, John Hesson, Ex'rs.
Divorce Notice—John S. Littell, Schff.
For Sale—J. R. Esch.
Dress Goods—Jos. Horne & Co.
Agricultural House—W. W. Knox.
Special Notice—Edinboro School.

The Eclipse.—The great eclipse of the sun occurs on next Saturday afternoon, (August 7th.) Be on the look out for it.

FRESH Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport, 20 cts. per bushel. apr;tf.

The officers and managers of the Beaver county agricultural society will meet at the Sheriff's office, in Beaver, on Saturday, August 7th, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m.

All those who intend to compete at the coming Fair for any of the pacing or trotting premiums are hereby notified that the track has been thoroughly repaired, and is now free to all who may wish to train horses therefore.

H. R. MOORE, Sec'y.

Fort McIntosh Relics.—J. T. Boyd, Esq., who resides in Beaver, near where Fort McIntosh once stood, has shown us some relics, recently found by him at that place. These relics are three buttons, worn by the soldiers who performed duty in the Fort. Two of these buttons are about the size of a nickle cent, made of pewter, and have the letters U. S. A. curiously interwoven on their surface, while the third is about the size of a silver quarter and plated with gold. Comparatively of little value themselves, these relics yet serve to carry us back to "the times which tried men's souls."

Killed by the Cars.—On last Wednesday morning an elderly man either fell from or purposely threw himself from a train of cars near Sewickley. His body was horribly mangled, and it is supposed he was killed instantly. The train was immediately stopped and the corpse taken on board and brought to Rochester. From there it was taken back to Sewickley, where an inquest was held over the body. The name of the deceased is unknown, as no papers identifying him were found upon his person. In his pocket was a railroad check from Pittsburgh to Buffalo.

Since the above was in type we learn that the name of the deceased was John A. McAlpine, formerly a resident of Pittsburgh.

Painful Casualty.—On last Sabbath evening, at about 5 P. M. a casualty occurred in the river near this place, by which Mrs. Stephen Stone and her child, aged two years, found a watery grave. Mr. and Mrs. Stone, their child and a neighbor named Burns, had been down the river some distance during the day and were returning in a skiff. At their dwelling, on the opposite side of the stream, was a steamboat, for some time past in the Government employ. As the skiff containing the above named parties was rounding the bow of the steamer in order to make the shore, the current swept it under the bow of the steamboat and the party were at once thrown into the water. Mr. Stone and Mr. Burns were rescued, but Mrs. Stone and her child were drowned before they could be rescued. The body of the child was recovered a few minutes after life was extinct. Search was kept up for the body of Mrs. Stone all that evening but without avail, and we believe has not yet been found.

We have been using Seward & Bentley's Alisma a few weeks, and have come to the conclusion that there is one preparation for the hair that is good. It is an elegant dressing, and makes the hair dark and glossy, giving it a lively appearance. It is not as expensive as an ordinary hair oil, and far better to use.

Seward's Cough Cure has cured Asthma.

A Severe Storm.—A very heavy storm of wind, thunder, lightning and rain, passed over this county last Wednesday evening. Beaver Falls, we believe, suffered severely. In Hookstown two houses were unroofed and one stable blown down. The barn of Wm. Ewing, in Raccoon tp., (one of our county Commissioners) was partly blown down and the grain within it scattered about a good deal. Mr. Jas. Todd's barn, of the same township, was unroofed, as was also David Smith's. In Beaver the storm raged very violently, but but little damage was done to property.

All Billious complaints succumb before "Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure." No family should be without it.

Great Sacrifice.—Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery Goods sold actually below the wholesale cost price to make room for a new stock of goods, at J. H. Bence's store, Third street, Beaver, any person wishing to purchase real cheap goods should not fail to call early, as this is positively the best opportunity ever offered. Don't forget, at J. H. Bence's, Beaver. [jy21:3t

Rochester Building Association.—This association is chartered, and is now going on for nearly two years, having accumulated already a capital of more than $20,000. Its constitution is mainly founded on the co-operative plan, each share paying in weekly 25 cents, and entitling the owner to a loan of $104. The association being finished after each shareholder has received for every share $104. This concern is not known as it ought to be, having been conducted in a very quiet and orderly way by our German fellow citizens. The officers of the association are as follows: President, Lewis Weinman; Vice President, Jacob Wack; Treasurer, Michael Camp; Secretary, E. Kelber, who will give persons wishing to buy shares every explanation.

The following are the names of the directors: Wm. Buechling, Jacob Erb, Nicholas Sorg, Wm. Oesterlee, Chris. Blattner, Martin Klein, Abraham Silverman, Christian Wack, John Smith.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Coriza, Catarrhal Headache, as hundreds of testimonials from well known citizens and eminent physicians who have used it in their practice abundantly testify. It is mild, pleasant and unirritating. The proprietor offers $500 for a case of catarrh that he cannot cure. This remedy sent to any address by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by most Druggists everywhere.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., Aug. 1st, 1869:

James Agey, Charles Beighly, Brewster, Goss & Co., Elisha Coe, F. M. Cool, Miss Sadie Cook, 2; Mrs. Agnes Coleman, Deihl & Weitz, Milton English, A. J. Fitch, Miss Amanda Hemphill, Miss A. A. Hoey, Enoch Hunter, 2; S. B. Irwin, Mrs. Hannah Kelley, 2, James Kennedy, Patrick Kean, Miss Josephine Lynn, Dr. P. D. Liscomb, Mrs. I. N. Miller Mrs. Elizabeth Murrells, Joseph McDonald, J. F. Mueller, H. Miller, Walter Pennell, John E. Rice, Ham. Rouch, Noah Scott, Charles J. Sherer, Geo. H. Sargent, Rev. Chas. Sickenpfifer.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

The Board of School Directors of the borough of Beaver in regular session July 29th, 1859 unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the committee appointed by the late convention of School Directors of Beaver county be approved and the series of school books recommended by said committee be adopted and put into the school at the earliest practicable time.

(*Local* and *Radical* copy.)

On Tuesday last, a man named Lowrey was brought before Esq. Dickson, on a charge of larceny, preferred by Andrew Falls. Mr. Falls alleges that $145 was stolen from him at Homewood Station, fourteen miles below this city, and accused Lowrey of being the thief. The accused was searched, but none of Falls' money found. Investigation proved that the offense was committed in Beaver county, and Esq. Dickson, having no authority to hold him, discharged him on his own recognizance to appear at ten o'clock Wednesday morning. Up to 2 o'clock Wednesday, Lowrey had not made his appearance, and it is supposed he has "struck."—*New Castle Courant.*

OUR readers have observed that we rarely praise patent medicines, and that we advertise only the very best of them. But now the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Rice, of Canastota, from her distressing and almost helpless scrofulous disease, which is known throughout the community, and unquestionably the effect of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, leads us to publish without reserve the remarkable efficacy of this medicine. We do this in the interest of the afflicted. Any remedy that *can so effectually raise one from the dead* should be universally known; and we wish it may be universally as successful *as it has been in the case of Mrs. Rice.*—*Syracuse Daily Journal.*

Hands and Feet.—I went into a shop the other day, says the "Curiosities of Shopping," to buy what the drapers call 'gnats' hose.' A smiling young lady was behind the counter; and when I had made an appeal to her to show me some socks, I was somewhat doubtful what course of action I ought to pursue in order to demonstrate to her the length of my foot. As I am not a burlesque writer it was clear that I could not lay my foot on the counter and say "with all my sole;" nor could I pharaphser Dibbin's Jack Tar, when he spoke of the dancer who so "daintly handled her feet." The *little woman, however, speedily* removed my first perplexity; though only to plunge me into another. "Will you," said she, "please to double up your fist and lay it on the counter?" I replied that I did not want gloves, but socks. "And I want to take your measure," she said. "But," I urged, "It is the measure of my foot that you require." Yes," she replied, "and I can get it equally as well from your hand. Once round your clinched fist, at the knuckles, is the length of your foot." And she took the measure of my fist, and I took the socks on the faith of the damsel's representation; and in due course, I found that she was quite right, and fitted me to a nicety.

WE would direct the attention of farmers and all who are interested to the advertisement of W. W. Knox, of No. 137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. He is the manufacturers' agent for the improved Buckeye Cider Mill. This mill is pronounced by competent judges to be the only machine in the market that does its work promptly and gives entire satisfaction. It cannot be easily put out of order, and is cheap and durable, making more cider out of the same quantity of apples than any machine offered to the public. Mr. Knox is also agent for the celebrated McSherry Grain Drills. This great improvement in the sewing of grain needs very few words of approval from us, as every farmer is acquainted with its merits, and the unprecedented number sold during the past three years speaks more for it than we could should we fill columns with its praise; and no farmer would do without it if he wants to sow his seed and feel sure of good crops for his trouble and labor. But in connection with good seeding we might also mention that old and worn out land will not produce good crops unless properly fertilized, and as this subject has cost the farmer more thought than all others, we would say to them, use the Bone Superphosphate of Lime. This article is now one of the best fertilizers manufactured, and being cheap comes within the means of all. We advise our readers to read Mr. Knox's card, and send for one of his pamphlets.

Earnestness.—Twenty clerks in a store; twenty hands in a printing office; twenty young men in a village. All want to get along in the world and expect to. *One of the compositors* will own a printing office, and become an influential citizen. *One of the clerks* will become a partner in the store. One of the villagers will get a handsome farm and live a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? There is no luck about it. The thing is as plain as the Rule of three. The young fellow who distances his competitors is he who masters his business, never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and puts his money in the bank. There are some ways to fortune that look shorter than the dusty old highway, but the men of the community who achieve something really worth having—good fortune, name and serene old age—all go this road.—*Exchange.*

Death of Gen. Stedman.—The telegraph a few days ago briefly announced the death of Gen. Wm. Stedman, Consul to Santiago de Cuba, on the 15th inst; the funeral of the deceased was announced to have taken place at Santiago on the 7th, attended by seventy civil, military, and foreign officials. Yellow fever or cholera, both of which are reported to be prevalent at Santiago, was the cause of his death, doubtless. Upon his arrival he wrote to his family that he was well, but before the letter reached them a telegram announced to them the intelligence of his death.

Gen. Stedman, as commander of the 6th Ohio Cavalry, participated in the following battles. 2d Bull Run, Cross Keys, Chantilly, Stephensburg, Aldie, Upperville, Boonsboro, Rapidan Station, Sulphur Springs, Auburn Mills, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Todd's tavern, Richmond, Childsburg, Bottoms bridge, Anon Church, Coal Harbor, Trevillain station, St. Mary's Church, Malvern Hill, Weldon Railroad, Vaughn Road, Hatches Run. Having passed through forty months of military service and been in more than twenty engagements, he returned home to his family and friends, shattered in health but still buoyant in spirit.

He expected to return home in time to meet with the war worn veterans of his regiment at Salem in October next. At the re-union held in October, 1868, Gov. Tod in a glowing address said:

"We are going too meet in Salem for our re-union next fall. I am going to be there. If you shouldn't see me you can ask Stedman, who will surely be on hand, to answer the question, "When did Tod die?"

Gen. Stedman was twice elected to the Legislature, and once to the Senate from Portage county. We had the pleasure of a most intimate acquaintance with him, having been his fellow laborer during two of his terms. Last winter he told us he designed returning from Cuba in September, and desired us to say to his comrades of the gallant old 6th that he would not fail to meet them at Salem, and as well as he could, answer at roll call for Governor Tod.

Ah! who will answer now for Tod? for Stedman.—*Salem (O.) Republican.*

Miss E. H. Dever will open a school on Monday, August 23d, 1869, in the rooms over the First National Bank of Wellsville. Boys and girls received at all stages of advancement. Tuition for regular course ten dollars for session of twelve weeks. Pupils in primary classes received at proportionate rates.—*Wellsville Union.*

It is with regret that we read the above notice, as we had anticipated the pleasure of welcoming Miss Dever back to our Beaver Seminary, where she has merited for herself an enviable reputation as a teacher. We wish her success in her new field of labor, and if competency, energy and experience are prerequisites to success in Wellsville our brightest hopes will be realized.

The Model Sewing Machine.—No merely human invention is perfect, but the Parham Sewing Machine more nearly approaches perfection in its operations than any machine of this description in the market. Those who are familiar with all kinds of sewing machines, and whose experience entitles their views to more than ordinary consideration, speak *in the highest terms of the* Parham machine. In a word the Parham is destined to become the most popular machine in the market. One of the most difficult tests applied to sewing machines of all kinds, and one that will be admitted as a true criterion in gauging their respective merits, has been applied to the Parham repeatedly, with the most gratifying results. Those who are desirous of examining the Parham will find every facility and opportunity afforded them by calling upon the agent, H. Millinger, No. 61 Wood Street, where Parhams of various classes are constantly in operation. For general and domestic purposes—family sewing—the Parham is unequaled. The machine is simple, durable, easily kept in order, has an easy movement, and is not liable to get out of *repair, points that go to make up a model machine.*

Resident agents wanted. aug4 2t.

To the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Beaver.

Gentlemen:—Your Society for about 40 years has occupied a Church erected upon one of the Reserved Squares, the property of the Commonwealth, in the town of Beaver, under a grant from the State herself. During this period they have done much good by spreading the gospel, bringing men into the fold of Christ, teaching youth in the word of God, and assisting with other denominations of Christians to raise the standard of morality, and to give religious tone, peace and good order to this community.—Your church building, adapted to the wants and simple style of many years ago, having become inadequate to the necessities of the present day, has been taken down, to give place, as we are informed, to a new and better building, to be erected *on a scale* and in *a style of* architecture which will make it an ornament to the Square and a credit to the place. Understanding that a few citizens have served a notice upon you to desist from this useful and creditable enterprise, and feeling the injustice and injury obedience to their notice would inflict, not only upon you but upon the community at large, and believing that the general sentiment of the virtuous, enlightened and public spirited people of Beaver is in harmony with your purpose, we the undersigned householders and owners of town property, and citizens of Beaver, have subscribed our names hereto in attestation of this opinion, and as an encouragement to you, on part of your fellow citizens, to go forward in your good work.

Property Holders.

Henry Hice,
Frank Wilson,
Wm Barclay, Sr,
Thomas McCreery,
Daniel Agnew,
Frederick Snitger,
Mrs. Stokes,
J M Smith,
Azariah Wynn,
D P Lowary,
John R Eakin,
J Weyand,
Wm Orr,
John Moore,
Mrs Electa Lyon,
Henry Edwards,
Robert Tallon,
Ervin Crail,
I N Atkins,
H Mers,
Mrs Ellen Adams,
John Border,
C A Decarme,
Jacob Triber,
S B Wilson,
J H Bence,
H B Anderson,
D McKinney, Jr.,
Joshua Monroe,
J K Miller,
Mrs Mary Somers,
Mrs Z Moore,
Wm Kramer,
D Singleton
J. Barnes.
J. E. Harton,
Mrs Mag. Dunlap.
Mrs R L Milliken,
Geo W Hamilton,
J W Edgar,
Thos McKinley,
Mrs S K Allison,
Joseph C May,
Richard D Brown,
Joseph Strock,
David Morgan,
D L Dempsey,
John McCullough,
Mrs Mary Light,
Mrs M H Boyd,
T M Johnson,
John Gibson,
S Snitger,
Mrs Mary Carson,
Mrs Eliza Harton,
Mard'ke Wilson,
John L Hall,
E P Kuhn,
Joseph White.
Henry Strock,
F Walther,
Wm M Warrick,
H Bens,
H M Donehoo,
John May,
Wm Anderson,
G W Dawson,
F D Fast,
James Allison,
Wm Garside,
Fred Dauber.
A. G. White,
M. C. Harton,
Jas I Stokes.

Citizens.

H B Moore,
S P Cummins,
J B Wynn,
M W May,
Thos T May,
James Fogg,
Elijah Barnes,
H S Hibbard,
R A Wilson,
Jos Mitchell,
John B Butler,
Wm H Boardman,
C Turner,
R H Cooper,
A T Thomas,
R G Phillips,
Wm Frampton,
Jno McCullough, sr,
J H Cunningham, jr
J T Boyd,
John R Obeny,
John A Frazier,
John Tallon,
S M Dinsmore,
L G Edgar,
C Hedding,
J H Cunningham,
Eli Reed,
John Kerr,
Wm S Marks,
D Eakin,
Wm P Caughey,
Levi Barnes,
J. M. Dunlap.

Parham Sewing Machine, the most perfect, simple and reliable lock stich Machine ever invented. H. Millinger, Agent. Office 61 Wood St., Pittsburgh. Resident agents wanted. 1m

Smash Up.—Mr. F. B. Conn of this city while returning from Richmond on last Saturday with his daughter, stopped at the Forks of the Road, some four miles west of the city, to water his horse.—While getting back into his buggy, and before he could secure the lines, the animal started, throwing him and his daughter out of the buggy and ran within a mile of this city, when he was brought to a halt by running into another buggy. Mr. C's. buggy was completely smashed. Neither Mr. C. nor his daughter were hurt.—*Steubenville Gazette.*

The following from an exchange will be delightful news to the disciples of Isaak Walton. Who will start first?

We are glad to announce that the fishing at Aussnaquotansiongomestrucicant lake, in Oxford county, Maine, is reported as first rate.

The State Teachers' Association which is to meet at Greensburg on the tenth of August, promises to be a complete success. The people of Greensburg have already made arrangements to give the teachers a hearty welcome. All the ladies who may attend will be entertained free of charge and gentlemen at the low rate of from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per day.

Teachers paying full fare over the railroads to Greensburg will be returned free of charge.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 29, 1869.

Editor Argus.—At the Triennial Convention of the school directors of Beaver county, held last May in the Court House in Beaver, a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of adopting a uniformity of text books for the whole county. This committee was composed of the following named gentlemen: S. J. Cross, A. D. Gilliland, D. L. Imbrie, J. R. Harrah and Benjamin Franklin. The committee after due consultation and reflection decided that a uniformity of text books was desirable, and then requested the agents of the several school book publishing houses to meet with them in an examination of their books, terms, &c. They did so, and after all things were considered the committee decided on recommending the following publications to the local school boards of the county, paying due regard to mechanical execution, matter and price, viz:

Parker & Watson's National Series of Readers and Spellers.
Stoddard's Series of Arithmetics.
Bullion's Series of Grammars.
Guyot's Series of Geographies.
Lossing's History of the United States.
Payson, Dutton & Scribner's Penmanship.
Alden's Citizen's Manual—a text book on Government.

The committee published their report in the county papers, and in the report notified the public that the introduction of the new books would be made on terms of equal exchange for the old ones. I supposed this settled the matter, and was therefore no little surprised to learn that some of the agents, whose books were not selected, immediately 'bolted,' and are now canvassing the county to induce the local directors to pay no attention to the recommendation of the committee, and to take their books instead of those enumerated above. The argument used by them is that the National series, for instance, cost $1.75 more per set than Osgood's. This is either a wilful misrepresentation or a mistake. The National series cost but 95 cents more than Osgood's, and give 500 more pages of reading and spelling matter than the latter. In point of binding, printing, &c., the National series are superior to any readers and spellers in use.

This being a true statement of the "school book question," I most respectfully submit it to the school directors of Beaver county, and earnestly urge them to give the National series of readers and spellers a thorough examination before concluding to set the recommendation of their own committee aside, at the instance of interested parties. I am

Yours most Respectfully,
H. D. CABLE.

(*Radical* and *Local* copy 1t.)

Educational.—Teachers making application for schools, as well as others having business with the Boards of Education of our county, will find the following list of Secretaries valuable. It should be preserved. We are indebted to the county superintendent of common schools for the list.

Beaver Boro.—Joseph Ledlie, Beaver.
Big Beaver Tp.—
South Beaver Tp.—Reuben Watt, Elders' Mill.
Sharon Boro.—R. W. Anderson, Beaver.
Bridgewater Boro.—C. Maston, Rochester.
Brighton Tp.—Abner Morton, Beaver.
Chippewa Tp.—John McCarter, Darlington.
Darlington Boro.—W. F. Ball, Darlington.
Darlington Tp.—A. H. Anderson, New Galilee.
Economy Tp.—John R. Brown, Baden.
Fallston Boro.—Jacob T. Winans, New Brighton.
Franklin Tp.—Abram Thomas, Zelienople.
Frankfort Springs—Robert Shannon, Frankfort Springs.
Freedom Boro.—Isaac Black, Freedom.
Georgetown—S. C. Trimble, Georgetown.
Glasgow—A. J. Pettit, Smiths' Ferry.
Green—George McCaskey, Hookstown.
Hanover—Andrew R. Miller, Harshaville.
Hookstown—S. W. Miller, Hookstown.
Hopewell—W. M. Reed, 78.
Independence—Hugh Moore, Service.
Industry—John Russell, Industry.
Logstown—J. C. Ritchie, Economy.
Marion—E. W. Buhl, Zelienople.
Moon—J. A. Fleming, New Sheffield.
New Brighton—A. D. Gilliland, New Brighton.
New Sewickley—Alfred T. Hinds, Brush Creek.
North Sewickley—J. S. Wilson, New Brighton.
Ohio—J. B. Goodwin, Industry.
Phillipsburg—Gilbert Trumpeter, Water Cure.
Pulaski—W. G. Wallace, New Brighton.
Raccoon—Wm. Hood, Holt.
Rochester Boro.—O. R. Coe, Rochester.
Rochester Tp.—Addison Whisler, Rochester.
St. Clair Boro.—Jacob Brandt, Freedom.
Neal's—J. S. Neal, Industry.
New Galilee—Philip L. Grim, New Galilee.
Vanport—Samuel J. Johnston, Beaver.
Baden—T. W. Devore, Baden.
Beaver Falls—A. Dilworth, Beaver Falls.
Murdockville—Thos. Bigger, Murdockville.

Mowing Match.—Quite a crowd of persons gathered on the farm of Joseph Mitchell, Esq., about one mile below this place, on last Monday to witness a mowing match between several rival *mowing machine manufacturing* establishments. Five machines were on the ground. They were as follows: The Kniffen, Smith, Etna, Wood and Atlantic. The Judges in the case were S. H. Dickey, Robert Patterson and ——. The match was conducted under the auspices of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, and was for a premium of ten dollars and a diploma. As we go to press we are not apprised of the decision of the judges.

The County Fair.—The County Fair, of this county will be held this year on the 29th and 30th days of September and on the 1st of October. The prospects of a successful exhibition are said to be good.

The Beaver County Republican Executive Committee met at the Court House in Beaver on Saturday July 31st, 1869, in obedience to the call of the Chairman of the County Committee, after attending to some business relative to the approaching campaign the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are gratified by the complete vindication of J. S. Rutan our candidate for Senate, from the infamous charges made against him, and we hereby invoke for him the united support of the Republican party of the district.

On motion adjourned.

M. WEYAND, *Ch'n.*
J. R. HARRAH, *Sec'y.*

Change of Name.—The name of the "Venango *Republican*," published at Oil City, by our old friends, Cone & Davis, was changed last week to that of the "*Oil City Weekly Times.*" May the *Times* meet with a friendly greeting at the hands of its numerous patrons. Messrs. Cone and Davis deserve success.

Hearth & Home.—This is the title of a weekly paper published in New York, by Pettingill, Bates & Co., and edited by Donald Mitchell, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and others of scarcely less literary note. It is intended to supply the wants of the Farm, Garden and Fireside, and is one of the most readable papers published in the United States. It contains sixteen pages of reading matter, finely illustrated, and can be had for $4 per annum or single copies at 10 cents. It is a periodical well worth the price named, and when it once gets into a family we conclude that family will be loth to part company with it. We judge other folks by ourselves.

The Public Square and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To the People of Beaver:—

In the last century Beaver town was laid out by the State upon her own property. By the act of 1791 she directed the Governor, before the sale of the lots to "*reserve* out of the *lots* of said town, so much land as *he* should *deem necessary* for public *uses.*" This act dedicated to the public the *streets, lanes* and *alleys* of the town, but made no disposition and declared no use of the *reserved lots*. The Commissioners to superintend the laying off of the town, failing to attend, it became necessary to confirm the survey of Daniel Leet made in their absence. This was done by the act of 1793, but in the act the State *expressly* directed the *sale and conveyance of the lots* to be made "under the same regulations, *exceptions and reservations as are prescribed*" in the act of 1791. Under these laws and the act directing further sales of lots in 1805 and 1816 she carefully guarded the reservations by expressly excepting *such* of the lots as had been *reserved* for public *uses*. The Legislature meant something by this language. They did not say for the use of the town, or the *public*, or the lot holders, or the citizens. The surveyor was not directed to lay off public squares as such, but to the Governor was committed the discretion of reserving "*out of the lots* of said town" that which "*he* should deem necessary for public *uses.*" The Governor announced his selection in these words: "That the four lots in the center, and the four corner lots of the town plot marked 'public square' shall be announced as lands *deemed necessary* for public *uses*, and *reserved* by the Governor accordingly."

The State had a wise purpose in this; which was *to devote her property* to such uses as *she* deemed to be just and meritorious, instead of leaving it to be wrangled over by discordant and jarring interests, or to suffer under the blight and inattention of the few and simple pioneers of the plain who would succeed to the savages at that time imbruing these Western Wilds in blood. Harmar and St. Clair were defeated in 1791 and 1792, and the treaty of peace was made with the Indians in 1795, after their defeat by Wayne in 1794. The purchasers of lots therefore instead of taking any interest in these reservations, had full notice of the purpose of the State to retain them for *uses yet uncertain*, and which could not be ascertained until they should be designated by law.

The *kind* of uses intended by the State she had unequivocally expressed in a prior kindred law from which the reservation of 1791 was copied. The reservation in the primary law reads thus: "That the President or Vice President in Council shall *reserve* out of the *lots of the said town*, for the use of the State, so much land as *they shall deem necessary* for a Court House, Jail and Market House, for *places of public worship*, and for burying the dead" &c. The Governor under the Constitution of 1790 performed the same functions which were committed to the President or Vice President in Council under the Constitution of 1776. The enumeration of public uses in the former act being defective in omitting important uses, such as the *public offices, Academies* and Colleges, the penman *of the act of 1791* instead of enumerating them as before, grouped the whole under the better expression "for public uses." Accordingly we find the Legislature declaring these uses from time to time by law. Thus by two laws in 1803 (4 Smith's Laws pp 13 and 91) the Trustees of the county of Beaver (then organized) were authorized to erect a *Court House, prison* and *other public buildings* "on such parts of the public square in the town of Beaver, as they may deem convenient," and the Trustees of the Academy were empowered to "erect or cause to be erected a suitable building on one of the public squares in said town of Beaver for an *Academy*."

The act of 1814 enacted "That the public square situate in the North West corner of the general plan of the town of Beaver, which *was reserved for public purposes*, be and the same is hereby appropriated for a *burial ground.*" This was followed by the act of March 29th 1824, authorizing "The Presbyterian congregation at Beaver town to erect a church on the South East public square, and enclose a yard not exceeding one fourth of an acre.

Then came the act of 1826, under which we hold title in the following words: "That Benjamin Adams, Robert Darragh, Milo Adams, Joseph Vera and Jno. T. Miller, Trustees for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the borough of Beaver, or a majority of them, or *their successors in office*, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to erect a church, or *house of worship* on the South Eastern section of the public square in the town of Beaver, between the Academy and the South Eastern boundary of said public square, and to enclose a yard not exceeding one fourth of an acre."

Under this grant made more than forty years ago, our fathers in the church erected a plain substantial building suited to the times. There many of our fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and friends—the best, most useful and pious citizens of Beaver were gathered into the fold of Christ, many children, now useful and honored men and women, were taught God's holy law, and were led into the blessed paths of peace. Yea, moreover, many of these our forefathers, relatives, friends and fellow citizens have been transplanted *from this State* reservation to that other reservation in the North West corner of the town, there to await the reward (we trust) which the enlightened and beneficent policy of the State aided them to seek and secure, by her generous gift to an important public use. We believe that their mortal remains lie as safely guarded by her law in the *reserve* for the dead, as their living rights were secured by her law, in the church dedicated to the worship of their God. Can there be a higher public use than the public worship of Almighty God? What more important purpose could the State devote her property to, than to advance the cause of that Christianity which her highest court pronounced to be a part of the common law of Pennsylvania?

That old Church has done much good, and with its Presbyterian sister, reared under a like grant, has assisted "to raise the standard of morality, and give religious tone, peace and good order to this community." But, it having become inadequate to present wants, we have undertaken at great expense to rebuild, by erecting a more commodious and beautiful fabric, using the old materials. Certain of our fellow citizens (whose motives others must characterise) have notified us to desist, and greatly to our surprise, have also addressed us by name in the public press. Their remarks we fear may not be construed kindly by all who read them.

From the communication of our neighbors no one would learn that this square had been occupied by *two* churches, under the sanction of law and the acquiescence of the citizens, for more than forty years. No one would dream from it that some of these friends had themselves been members of our sister church. Some had sat in it for years, and others had been nourished and educated in it, and that some are now contributors to the thorough rebuilding of that sister edifice. Their contribution to the public press would leave the impression that we are mere squatters on a public domain, entitled to no sympathy and no consideration. Is this kind, is it neighborly, is it Christian charity? They say they offered to aid in the purchase of a lot for us, but they do not disclose that the price asked for it, (the remainder of which we were required to pay) was so high as to be beyond our means; means inadequate to the completion of our building, compelling us to occupy the basement for years to come. Is this just? For three quarters of a century the State and the people have construed these grants alike. Large expenditures have been made by the county and by societies upon the faith of this title; and even the dead have been buried in the same confiding trust. Is it the part of neighbors and of christian men acknowledging the Golden Rule, to tear up all that has thus been made venerable by age, and has been consecrated in the hearts and affections of the people? But our neighbors have mistaken their title quite as much as we fear they have erred in their views of public duty. They have mistaken a *reservation* for a *dedication*—a right *retained* by the State to direct the uses of her own property, for a gift to themselves. They are even mistaken in their own lots, and will find that they are not *bounded* on the public square. They confound the *prospect* with the title. To look over a broad expanse is not to own it, however inviting to the eye.

If forgetting the peace and quiet of the community they seek a judicial *forum*, as they intimate, they must show a prior dedication, and how, and when, and by what law it was made. We have thought it neither necessary nor wise to enter into our defence, contenting ourselves with a simple statement to show our fellow citizens that we are not acting without right—that we are not guilty of that land piracy, so charitably hinted, in *taking* from the public, without compensation, a piece of ground of the value (they say) of $3000. We are advised, that we may inform the public, if dragged into litigation, that we have a mass of evidence, authorities and arguments, which when disclosed, will set this matter at rest. Suffice it to say now, we shall clearly establish these propositions:

1st. That the territory marked "public squares" on the plan, was *reserved* by the State, and the title *retained* by her for her *own purposes.*

2d. That this purpose was to enable her to devote these reservations to such *public uses* as she should deem wise and judicious, among which were places for *public worship.*

3d. That she has always acted on this purpose, and by early and continued legislation controlled the uses; and that by contemporaneous and successive acts all parties, the State and the citizens, have given a construction to the words of the acts of 1791 and 1793, which cannot now be altered, after the lapse of seventy-six years.

4th. That the grant of the State to the church is a *contract*, within the protection of the Constitution, which the Legislature cannot repeal without their consent.

When other religious societies shall ask for grants similar to those of 1824 and 1826 to the then only existing congregations in Beaver, objection can be properly made, and a different disposition prayed for. "*Our example can be imitated*," only when the *law* permits it.

If our neighbors proceed by injunction, they must not think us severe, if on final decree, we *insist on* the utmost penalty of the bond the law requires them to give, to indemnity us for damages which the *arrest of our work* will inevitably inflict.

Our neighbors appeal to public opinion. Opinion cannot make law, yet the paper published herewith, shows that the opinion of our most respectable, enlightened and just citizens is with us. The appeal to the opinion of the people of the county, outside of our town, is a singular delusion—first they have no rights of property as lot owners, and second, the only interest they have is in the Court House and public buildings, and these the doctrine of our neighbors would pull down. If these squares were dedicated to the citizens of Beaver, the State cannot grant them to the county.

JOHN F. DRAVO,	R. T. TAYLOR,
M. WEYAND,	J. S. RUTAN,
JOHN BARCLAY,	JOHN CRUMP,
JOHN SHIVELEY,	JONA. MCKENZIE.

Trustees M. E. Church.

(*Radical* and *Local* copy.)

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, August, 2d, 1869. }

APPLES—Continue very scarce and with an active demand, prices are stronger and higher, ranging from $5@6 per bbl. for good to choice.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged—20@25, for fair to choice.

CARBON OIL—Is dull but unchanged; sales of 50 or 100 barrel lots, at 27@28, and in small lots, 29@30.

EGGS—Dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; may be quoted at 18@19c.

FLOUR—The market continues firm, though devoid of excitement, and notwithstanding stocks pretty well reduced, buyers take very sparingly, and prices are unchanged. Good to choice Spring Wheat brands are being sold at $6,75@7,25, and good Winter Wheat brands are offering at $7,00@7,25. As we have repeatedly stated, flour is relatively much cheaper here than in the west.

GRAIN—Wheat is in steady milling demand and in limited supply; we continue to quote prime old Red at $1,40. Oats unsettled; dealers generally anticipate higher figures, though they are a little apprehensive that the new crop may be thrown upon the market before the old is worked off; we can report a sale of 1,200 bushels on wharf, at 68, and 2,100 bush. at 70½—small sales, in store, at 72@73. Corn is scarce firm but unchanged—$1,00@1,05, for mixed to prime Yellow. Rye is in steady demand at $1,25, and a round lot might bring $1,30.

HAY—Sales of new crop from country wagons at $15@25, as to quality.

LIME—White Lime is quoted at $1,50, and Cleveland at $2,50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and higher. We now quote at 15@15½ for Shoulders; 18@19 for Ribbed and Clear Sides; 19 for Plain and 23½@24 for Sugar Cured Hams, and 17½@18 for Breakfast Bacon. Lard, 20½ in tierces and 20½@21 in half bbls and kegs. Mess Pork, $33½.

SALT—Allegheny River brands are quoted by the car load, at $1,75@1,80.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

May1t:1y

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN.
may1t:1y] No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—WESTERN LAND.—160 Acres of choice selected rolling prairie, situated in Story county, Iowa, between N. W. & Dubuque, and Sioux City Railroads. Improved on all sides. Inquire of

THOMAS MCCREERY,
Beaver, Pa.
[jy7:tf]

New Advertisements.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla.
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Joconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec3'68:1y.—jy7chgd.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his farm, situated in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, for sale. The farm contains 207 acres, about 130 of which are cleared and the whole under fence; the balance is well timbered. About 100 acres of the cleared land is first and second bottom. A large portion of the whole tract is underlaid with ore and coal. The farm is well watered. On the farm are two comfortable dwelling houses, a stone spring-house, and a frame barn forty by sixty feet, and a log barn thirty by sixty feet, together with all necessary out buildings. A large orchard of bearing fruit trees on the land; also 300 grape vines set out last fall, and 1000 gooseberry plants at same time. Payments easy. Call on or address, HUGH MARSHALL, North Sewickly P. O., Beaver county Pa.

P. S. The above farm is known as the "Dr. Robert Cunningham farm." [jy7:6m*

A RARE CHANCE!

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, NEW BRIGHTON, PENN'A.

OFFER FOR THIRTY DAYS THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK IN

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, AT COST PRICE.

As well as their Large Stock in

Trimmings, Notions, and Men's Furnishing Goods,

And their own Make of Clothing at astonishingly Low Figures. Ladies' Hats 25 per cent. below cost Price.

[jy7:tf

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

Throat and Lung Diseases.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy that has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment and is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures, not by stopping cough but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects the fibres become hardened and unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing diseases beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates from men and women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by express on recipt of price. Address L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D. No. 232 North 2d street, Philadelphia Pa.

april:3m.

Miscellaneous.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods

Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and James Streets

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, choice brands of WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in oil, and a general variety of Oil Dryers, and Putty.

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

also of that favorite brand, Clement & Stevens high ground flour,

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

thus saving freight, we also offer at whole-sale and retail, NAILS, WHITE & WATER LIME, SALT, SOAP,

Feed. Grain, &c., &c.

☞ Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.

PLOWS.

may12:1y.

ROCHESTER MARBLE - WORKS.

W. H. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer of

MONUMENTS:

HEAD & FOOT STONES;

Marble and Stone Posts

For Cemetery Lots.

We have now on hands a Large and Superior Stock of Plain and Ornamental Monuments and Headstones.

We are now ready, to supply on short notice, all orders from the country at low rates. Also,

Grindstones

And Fixtures of a Superior Quality

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Our Neighbors represent that they sell Cheap, but we practice

Selling Cheaper:

And Doing as we Represent.

We Employ no Agents, as we can sell

10 Per Cent. Cheaper at the Shop,

Than by Agents.

All persons desiring any thing in our line

Are Invited to Call and Examine

OUR WORK AND PRICES

Before purchasing elsewhere. [mar17:6m

Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stove.—The proprietor of the Bridgewater Foundry tenders his thanks to a generous public for their very liberal patronage, and informs them that he has completed and is now manufacturing the Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stove. In which all the defects, real or imaginary, ever discovered in the old pattern have been remedied, the front and the oven enlarged and remodeled, fire back remodeled after the most durable one ever made in

THIS COUNTRY,

and other improvements both useful and ornamental.

The 5000 families that I have supplied with the old pattern of Crystal Palace Stoves (or the Beaver stove, as they are called in the country) will readily testify that they are the best cooking and baking stoves that are made in this country.

The advantages of the improved one is increased weight and draught, enlarged bake oven, enlarged front and doors, and open grate, and most of all a straight and perpendicular fire backs, which in the judgment of experienced experts is the most durable pattern of stove back that can be used.

Send your orders to Thos. Campbell, Rochester post office. No change in prices. Teams and spring wagons on hand to deliver stoves in any part of the surrounding country, old stoves, scraps, &c., taken in exchange. Second-hand stoves always on hand and for sale cheap.

apr14:tf. THOS. CAMPBELL.

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. C. Hannen's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at above Drug Store.

jy14:tf.

Educational Notice.

Connoquenessing Academy,

Zelienople, Butler Co., Pa.

The Summer Term will open on MONDAY, AUGUST 16th, A. D. 1869.

Joseph R. Tetzel, A. M., Principal.
Miss C. M. Roth, Assistant.
Rev. E. F. Winter, Prof. of French, and Instrumental Music.

Dr. A Lusk will hear lessons in Spanish, Italian and other modern languages, and Hebrew if desired.

Terms one half in advance, the remainder at the close of the term. Boarding and rooms with the Principal or in the village. For further particulars inquire of or address

JOS. R. TETZEL,
Zelienople, Butler Co., Pa.

jy14:4t.

Medicinal.

1854

SEWARD'S COUGH CURE

A Safe and Speedy Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on a worthless medicine.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all Druggists.

fe10.1y

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

mar17:1y.

SEWARD & BENTLEY'S

ALISMA

FOR THE HAIR

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

Prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriant.

$1,00 and $1,50 per Bottle. Each Bottle in a Neat Paper Box.

Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all druggists.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, Jr.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

mar 24:tf

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

JOHN H. BOYTS & WILLIAM N. OGDEN, partners, doing business as Boyts & Ogden, vs Henderson C. Hill.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 57, Nov. T. 1868. Foreign Attachment in Assumpsit. Plaintiffs claim a balance on book account for goods sold and delivered and interest thereon, $577.21. June 16 1869, judgment against defendant. June 28 1869, Rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damage according to law. Affidavit of claim having been filed, Notice is hereby Given that the Prothonotary of the said Court will assess the Plaintiffs' damages, at his office in Beaver, on Thursday the 5th day of August, 1869, at 2 o'clock, p. m. JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro'y

je30:6w

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Beaver County ss:—In the Orphans Court in and for said county, before the Hon. Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Margaret Ankeny deceased, and now to wit: June 17th, 1869, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent, to wit: Henry Ankeny (partitioner) residing in Beaver county, Pa., Alexander T. Ankeny, residing in the State of Oregon, Franklin Armstrong and Isabella V. Armstrong, residing in Mercer county, Pa., John English, residing in the State of Oregon aforesaid, Samuel English and Nathaniel English, residing in Beaver county aforesaid, and all others interested, to show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said intestate, should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September next, 1869. Notice to non-resident heirs by publication in the county papers according to rule of Court.

A true copy of Rule.

Attest: JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

jy14:6w. (Radical copy.)

GEORGE MONCKTON'S TRIUMPH.

"For my part, Margarette, I like him. You may recollect that I knew him some years ago. We were like brothers then, and, since he has returned among us, I certainly have seen nothing [illegible]

"You men never [illegible] when it suits you to be [illegible] Monckton is a rough [illegible] tric man at times."

Her brother smiled.

"And are you not slightly eccentric, too, my sister?" he asked slyly.

"Are you not just a little over-fastidious? And don't you pride yourself on your fine taste, and——"

"Nonsense, Henry!"

"And does not this amount to eccentricty, my dear sister!" he continued, without heeding her interruption.

Margarette Burton was a handsome girl, with coal-black, flashing eyes, a peachy complexion, and pearly teeth. She was now eighteen years of age, and, for two years, had been the "bright, particular star" in the love-sky of many a young fellow's hopes, heart-aches and fears.

But it seemed indeed, that the girl was hard to please, for many representations of the good, bad and indifferent, in every sense, had bowed before her—some for her money, some for the glittering show which, it was certain, she would make in the world of fashion—some for her really noble soul, which, despite her lofty port and outward reserve, showed itself—all drawn to her by that beauty which beamed from her countenance. But, as yet, Margaretta Burton's heart was her own; its warm pulses thrilled for no one else she loved better than herself. Her smile was free for all.

The truth was, Margaretta was inclined to be romatic; she was highly educated, had lived for a long time in the city, and was now at her home in the country. She had certain bred airs and notions, certain high ideas, which, she thought, were just a little too elevated for the country rightly to appreciate; and, as her brother said, she had carried her notions so far, that her conduct was eccentric.

About six months prior to the opening of our story, a young man by the name of George Monckton had settled down near Springdale. He was a man of about thirty. He soon became very popular throughout the country.

On the score of old acquaintanceship, he called, soon after his arrival at Burton Manor, to see his old friend Henry.

An introduction to the handsome belle, of course, followed; still, Mr. Monckton paid but little attention to her. He appeared to prefer his quiet chat with Henry over old times—his fragrant Havana; in one word, his own ease.

The girl was a trifle miffed at this. It seemed strange to her that a man of Monckton's sense—for she accredited him with intelligence and appearance, for his quiet, proud face, his tall, erect form, had been photographed in rather pleasing colors in her heart—strange, indeed, that he should fail to see in her what so many others had seen—if not a golden calf, a certainly passingly attractive idol, before which he should fall down and worship. She did not know George Monckton, that was evident —she did not know that in his bosom beat a heart as proud, as stern, as lofty as her own.

But a few days had elapsed, however after this preliminary call, before George Monckton, was again at Burton Manor; and this time, when he sent in his card, he asked for *Miss* Burton.

The girl smiled proudly as she gazed at the small piece of paste-board, on which was boldly written, in his own handwriting, the name of the visitor. She arrayed herself for conquest, and leisurely descended to the parlor.

But she was disappointed. George Monckton's gaze, which was steady —almost impertinent—did not denote admiration as she entered; far from it. Nor did studied words of cajolery and flattery salute her ear; nor did George Monckton break his neck to roll out the large velvety chair for her. He allowed her to seat herself and then, in a most indifferent manner began to converse on some strange out-of-the-way topic—a topic of which poor Margarette, with all her city seminary learning, knew not a word, and in her helplessness could only answer, "Yes," and "No." She bit her lip until the blood ran down; and still the uncouth visitor rattled on—still Margarette answered, "Yes," "No."

But all this terminated very suddenly; for George Monckton, abruptly drawing a cigar from his pocket, coolly proceeded to light it. To Margarette's utter amazement, he quietly commenced to whiff it, and the smoke curled lazily in the elegantly furnished parlor. But in a twinkling he sprang to his feet and said:

"Good-day, Miss—ah—ahem! I forgot Miss *Rumsby!*" and strode out of the room without turning his head.

Of course, Margarette had not been pleased with this visit. She had gone to conquer; but she had been vanquished, and, to make her defeat the more humiliating, she had been called "Miss Rumsby!" Oh, horrible! The fellow was actually so oblivious of her as to forget her name! This time the usual flood of tears relieved her.

But George Monckton continued to call, and he always asked to see Miss Burton. He always wore his same stern exterior, and acted in his queer eccentric manner. One time when he presented himself at the mansion, Margarette was determined that she would not see him, and sent word she was not at home.

"Go and tell the young lady," he said, sternly, to the girl, "not to make you lie needlessly. Tell her I saw her hide behind the curtain as I drove up; and that I'll hammer here all day and all night, until I see her."

So Margarette had to come down.

This time he was a trifle—just a very small trifle, too—gentler than usual but he astounded the poor girl—terrified her out of her wits—by turning suddenly and asking her, without preface, to marry him!

The maiden's angry blood came to her relief, and gave her speech. Her reply was an indignant negative.

He gazed, for a moment, sharply into her face, and leaning over toward her, said, in a low tone:

"You SHALL!"

And dashing at his hat, was gone in a moment.

And so, on the this evening which we have chronicled above, Margarette pouted her pretty red lips before replying to her brother's accusation.

"But, Henry, if I am eccentric—which, mind me, I do not admit—I am, at least, decent above it."

"And is not Mr. Monckton decent, as you phrase it, in *his* little queer notions, too Margarette?"

"No he is not, and you know it! He is coarse, impudent and presuming—"

"But he loves you my sister."

A softer light beamed in the girl's eyes, but it soon went out.

"Then why does he not show it differently?"

"Why, Margarette, that's his way, and he can't—"

"To the witches with his way! It does not suit *me*. In the first place, when he visits here, he alarms the neighborhood by the vehement manner in which he pulls at the bell. You know, well enough, that the hanger has been here twice to fix the bell wire after Mr. Monckton had called. Really, I think he should be made to pay the bill and—"

At that moment a furious pull on the wire jingled the bell violently; but a second elapsed, ere it clattered and clanged again.

"There he is! I am sure, I am—"

"Tell Miss Burton that George Monckton wishes to see her at once; and that he can't wait all night for her to come down either!" sounded a loud voice, as the door was opened.

Margarette raised her hands, as if in despair, and then darted up stairs to arrange herself to meet her rough lover; and in strode George Monckton. A pleasant smile broke over his face as he saw Henry Burton. He extended his hand good naturedly; and then, while he placed his fingers to his lips, his face suddenly assumed Cromwellian stillness, and he marched on into the parlor, with the precision of one of that great leader's Puritan heroes.

In a few moments, Margarette, her face wearing a half defiant, half pleasant expression, entered the room. Monckton, turned toward her.

"I shall not come here many more times, I can tell you. You know what I come for. Tell me—nay, but hear me out, or I shall not stay to listen to anything you may say, I am in a hurry. Tell me, then, when you will marry me? I can just most truthfully inform you that I shall not wait all my lifetime on you. Be quick about it! I am not bad looking. I have some money; and I am, thus far, honest. You—you—well, you are passable, and—will do. Then—not a word; I'm off" and snatching up his hat, away he went,

"Wretch!" muttered the girl, angrily as the door closed on her lover; but there was a tumultuous throbbing at her heart. A sigh escaped her, as she gathered up her elegant, costly skirts, and ascended the black walnut stairway to her room.

Of a verity, there was food for that in Margarette Burton's bosom.

"The girl is a flirt—a heartless coquette, and I——"

"Do you know the meaning of your words, Langdon Cheeves?"

And with one stride, George Monckton confronted the speaker.

"I do, sir; and, for your satisfaction try to repeat them."

"Then, sir, you lie!" retorted Monckton, in a low, angry tone.

Quick as lighting, Cheeves slapped his face with his glove. The landlord and the bystanders rushed in and separated the two combatants.

"You shall hear from me, Langdon Cheeves! Be prepared to answer!"

The other smiled and bowed.

The sun was slowly creeping up behind the trees; already his rays were darting toward the zenith. The party were on the ground—a small clearing surrounded by trees. The principals took their places. The second withdrew. No apologies were offered, and none would have been accepted. Then the fatal word was given; then the handkerchief dropped. The pistols flashed simultaneously in the air; but, when the smoke cleared away, both duelists stood firmly on their feet.

Again the seconds endeavored to arrange the affair, but failed. The weapons were once more charged—the word given, the handkerchief fell—the solitudes again echoed to the explosion.

This time, George Monckton staggered wildly back—stood firm for a second, and then fell heavily to the earth. A dark stream welled sluggishly from his breast. The surgeon was by his side in a moment; but George Monckton had fainted—his lips were blue—his face contracted—the pulse had fled from the wrist. The surgeon shook his head gravely, as he stuffed the patulous wound with lint.

* * * * * * *

Margarette Burton, her head between her hands, wept bitterly. Her brother slowly and sadly walked the room.

"It cannot be helped Margarette. He is wounded—wounded very dangerously. He now lies at the point of death! Poor fellow he——" Henry Burton's voice choked, as he paused and leaned against the bookcase.

"Oh! God, Henry—to think he exposed his life—that dear precious life—on my account—for me! And I have scarcely noticed him! Oh Henry, I'll go crazy if he dies! I cannot, oh, I cannot stand it! I must go to him—I *will go*."

"There, there, Margrrette, don't worry yourself so much. You'll make yourself sick. Besides, I have been down to his rooms, to inquire about him, and the doctor would not let me in to see him, Margarette; of course, he would not let you in. The poor fellow has not rallied since he received that terrible, I fear fatal, wound."

"Oh! do not say *fatal*, Henry. The very thought of his death would drive me mad. Oh! Henry I must go to him; I will die if I stay away. He risked all, even his precious life, for me, and I must, even if my cold, miserable heart that was, did not yearn for him—go to him."

She spoke earnestly, the deep, loving, sympathyzing woman was speaking. Her heart was touched, as she reflected that her lover, however uncouth and rough he was, had endangered his life on her account. Her brother looked at her silently for a moment, and then going up to her, laid his hand gently on her head.

'I am glad to see this spirit, my dear sister; but, believe me, if you go now, it will be to poor Monckton's injury. I know you would do nothing which would add to the dangers of his condition.'

'Ah! no, my brother; but I will pray for him, and God's will be done.'

She bowed her head resignedly.

For many a long, weary day did the vital spark quiver in the wan, wasted body of George Monckton. Sometimes it was nearly extinguished, but the kind hand of the physician was ever ready, and he would feed with a liberal hand the dying flame. Death fought hard for his victim, but the destroyer was finally overcome; driven away discomfitted. At last the poor fellow, a shadow of himself, was declared convelescent. He was sitting by the window one cool autumnal afterhoon watching, sadly, the crimsoning clouds floating above the western horizon. A tear stood in his eye, and his face was as soft as a woman's. Suddenly a timid rap was heard at the door. He faintly said, "Come in," and Margaret Burton all tears and blushes, and glad, happy smiles, entered.

"Oh! God be thanked, my dear Monckton, that I see you once again." And without reserve, she ran up to him and nestled by his side, while the long curls from her bowed head fell on his face and shoulders. Geo. Monckton's face flushed with one grand glow of triumph, and an angel smile played over his usually stern features. His feeble hand nestled among those ebon ringlets; but as the girl looked up, his countenance was again cold, as he said harshly:

"Don't flatter yourself too much in this affair, Margaret Burton! I would have done the same thing for any woman I—*loved!*" And despite himself, a smile broke over his handsome face, and the tear came again in his eye as he gazed in her face. She glanced up at him furtively, half naively. He averted his eyes. She grasped his hand timidly.

"Oh, George!" she murmured.— He turned instantly, and in an unnatural voice, seid:

"Margaret Burton, I will give you fifteen minutes to say whether you will marry me. Now decide. There is the clock."

She looked at him for a moment, with downcast eyes.

"You have given me *too much time* George," she said archly.

"How so?" He stammered.

"Because it takes but one breath to say—*yes*."

A strange, lightning like metamorphosis passed over George's face as he threw his arms passionately around the beautiful girl. Two months after that they were married, and the groom was like other men. There was no sternness now in those handsome features, no coarse words, no snappish demeanors, no odious cigars; all that had passed away; the man appeared ever after as he really was—a perfect gentleman.

Harvest is backward in consequence of frequent rains.

NASBY.

On a Farm, Three Miles from Confedrit X Roads [*Wich is in the State uv Kentucky*]— June 29, 1869.

The die is cast! The gullotéen hez fallen—I'm no longer Postmaster at Confederit X Roads, which is in the State uv Kentucky. The place that knowed me wunst will know me no more forever—the paper wich Deekin Pogram takes will be handed out by a nigger—a nigger will hev the openin' the letters addrest to parties residin' hereabouts, containin remittances—a nigger will hev the riflin of letters addrest to lottery managers and extractin the sweets therefrom—a nigger will be—but I can't dwell on the disgustin theme no longer.

I hed been in Washington two weeks assistin the Caucashens uv that city to put their foot upon the hed uv the cussid niggers who aint content to accept the situashen and remain ez they alluz hev bin, inferior beins. To say I hed succeeded is a week expreshen. I organized a rade onto 'em so effectually ez to drive no less than thirty of them out of employment, twenty-seven uv wich wuz compelled to steal their bread, wich give us a splendid opportoonity to show up the natural cussidness uv the Afrikin race—wich we improved.

When I arrived at the Corners I knew to wunst that suthin wuznt exactly right. I hed rid over from Secessionville on Bascom's mule, wich he hed sent over fur me, and ez I rid up to his door, I knowd suthin hed happened. The bottles behint the bar wuz draped in black, the barels wuz festooned gloomily, (which is our usual method uv expressin grief at public calamities), and the premises generally wore a funeral aspeck.

'What is it?' gasped I.

Bascom returned not a word, but waved his hand toward the Postoffis.

Rushin thither, I bustid open the door, and reeled almost agin the wall. At the general delivery wuz the grinnin face uv a nigger! and sittin in my chair was Joe Bigler, with Pollock beside him, smokin pipes and laffin over suthin in a noosepaper.

Bigler caught site uv me and darting out pulled me inside them hitherto sacred presinks.

'Permit me,' sed he, jeerinly, 'to introdoose yoo to yoor successor, Mr. Ceesar Lubby.'

'My successor! Wat duz this mean?'

'Show him, Ceeser.'

And the nigger, every tooth in his head shinin, passt me his commishun dooly mode out and signed. I saw it all at a glance. In imitashen uv our Secretary Borie, I hed left my biznis in the hands uv a depitty, wich is now the favorit way uv doin biznis. It arrived the day after I left, and Isaker Gavitt, who distributed the mail, gave it to the cuss. Pollock made out the bonds and went onto 'em himself, and in ten days the commisshen came on all regular, whereupon Bigler backt the nigger and took forcible possesshen uv the offis. While I wuz absent they hed had a persesshen in honor uv the joyful event; said persesshen consistin of Pollock, Bigler and the new Postmaster, who marched through the streets with the stars and stripes, banners and sich. Bigler remarkt that the persesshen wuzn't large, but it wuz talented, eminently respectable and extremely versateel. He [Bigler] carried the flag and played the fife; Pollock carried a banner with an inscripshen onto it, 'sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea,' and played the base drum; while the nigger bore aloft a banner inscribed, 'Where Afric's sunny fountins roll down their golden sands,' with his commishen pinned onto it, playin in addishen a pair of anshent cymbals. Bigler remarkt further that the persesshen created a positive senshun at the Corners, wich I shood think it wood. 'It wuzn't,' sed this tormentin cuss, very much like the grand persesshen wich took place when yoo received yoor commishen. Then the whites uv the Corners wuz elated, for they expected to get wat yoo owed em in doo time, and the niggers wuz correspondinly depresst. They slunk into by-ways and side-ways; they didn't hold up their heads, and they dusted out ez fast ez they cood git. At this persesshen there wuz a change. The niggers lined the streets ez we past, grinned exultinly, and the whites wuz deprest corrispondinly. It's singular that at the Corners the two races can't feel good both at the same time.

My arrival havin becum known, by the time I got back to Bascom's, all my friends hed gathered there. There wuzn't a dry eye among em, and ez I thot uv the joys once tastid, but now forever fled, mine moistend likewise. There wuz a visible change in their manner toward me. They regarded me with solisitood, but in it I cood discern that the solisitood wuz not so much for me ez for themselves.

'Wat shel I do?' I askt. 'Suthin must be devised, for I can't starve.'

'Pay me wot yoo owe me,' ejakulated Bascom.—

'Pay me wot yoo owe me!' exclaimed Deckin Pogram, and the same remark wuz made by all uv em with wonderful yoonanimity. Whatever difference uv opynun there mite bee on other topics, on this they wuz all agreed.

'Gentlemen,' I commenced, backin up into a corner, 'is this generous? Is this the treatment I hev a right to expect? Is this—'

I should hev gone on at length, but jist at that minit Pollock, Joe Bigler, and the new Postmaster entered.— Room wuz made for em, and cheers offered em, but they declined to sit.

'I hev biznis!' sed the Postmaster, 'disagreeable biznis, but it is my offishel dooty to perform it.'

At the word "offishel," comin from his lips, I groaned, wich wuz echoed by those prasent.

'I hev in my hand,' continyood he, 'de bond giben by my predecessor, onto wich is de names uv George W. Bascom, Elkanah Pogram, Hugh McPelter, and Seth Pennibacker, ez surities. In dis odder hand I hold a skedool ob de property belongin to de 'partment wich wuz turned ober to him by his predecessor, consistin of table, chairs, boxes, locks, bags, et settry, wid sundry dollars worf ob stamps, paper twine, &c. None ob dis postoffis property, turned ober to my predecessor by his predecessor is to be found in de offis, and de object ob dis visit is to notify yoo dat onless immediate payment be made uv de 'mout dareov, I am directed by de 'partment to bring soot to wunst against de said sureties.'

Never before did I so Appreciate A. Johnson and his Postmaster General Randall. Under their Administrashun wot Postmaster was ever pulled up for stealin? Eko ansers.

This wuz the feather that broke the camel's back.

'Wat!' exclaimed Bascom, 'shel I lose wat yoo owe me, and then pay for wat yoo've stole?'

'Shel I lose the money,' sed Pograin, 'wich I lent yoo, and in adishen pay an Abolishen Government for property wich yoo've confiscated?'

'But my property is here,' I remarkt to Bascom, 'yoo've got it all. Why not return it and save all this trouble?'

'Wat wood I hev then for the whiskey yoo've consoomed?' he ejakulatid vishusly. 'It's all I've ever got from yoo, and I've been keepin yoo for four years.'

'Didn't that property pay yoo for the liquor?' I askt, but Bascom wuz in no humor for figgers, and he pitched into me, at wich pleasant pastime they all follered soot. But for Joe Bigler they wood hev killed me. Ez it wuz they blackt both my ize and rolled me out onto the sidewalk, shettin the door agin me.

'Ez I heard that door slam to, I felt that all wuz lost. No offis! no money! and Bascom's closed agin me! Kin there be a harder fate? I past the nite with a farmer three miles out, who, bein sick, hedn't bin at the Corners, and consequently knowd nothin uv the changes.

I heard the next day the result of the ruckshun. Bascom returned sich uv the property ez hadn't bin sold and consoomed, wich consisted uv the boxes. The chairs hed bin broken up in the frequent shindies which occur at this place; the locks hed been sold to farmers who yoosed them on their smook houses; the bugs hed been sold for wheat, and so on. The stamps, paper twine, and sich, figgered up three hundred and forty-six dollars, wich wuz three hundred more dollars then there wuz in the Corners. Bascom advanced the forty six dollars and the three hundred dollars wuz borrowed uv a banker uv Secessionville who took mortgages on the farms of the imprudent bondsmen for sekoority. Uv coorse, I can't go back to the Corners under existing circumstances. It wood be uncomfortable for me to live there the way matters hev turned out. I shel make my way to Washington, and shel see of I cant git myself elected ez Manager uv a Labor Assosiashen, and to make my livin until there comes a change in the Administrashen. I wood fasten myself on A. Johnson, but unforshunitely there aint enough in him to tie to. I wood ez soon think uv tyin myself to a car wheel in a storm at sea.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

The Hope of the Commonwealth.

Our readers will welcome the admirable address made by Governor Geary to the Convention of School Superintendents, at Harrisburg, on the 21st instant. He said

"*Gentlemen of the Convention:* I feel indeed, very highly complimented in having the permission and privilege to meet with you for a few minutes this morning, and to extend to you a most hearty welcome to the capital of Pennsylvania. When I consider the business in which you, and I may say we, are all engaged, I feel that this is an auspicious meeting in the State of Pennsylvania. I am glad that this kind of meeting has been instituted, in order that there may be more unity of action in this Commonwealth in the cause of education. When I consider the object before us all as citizens of this State—the high duty devolving upon all of us—I feel that we have reason to look for higher power for aid in the noble work in which we are engaged, and I trust that power will not desert us in preparing the minds of our youth for better enjoyment of our liberties. I regard you all as members of a grand great army. You, Mr. State Superintendent, a great general; these as your staff officers; the seventeen thousand teachers of the State your line officers, and the grand army in the great contest between Intelligence and Ignorance, Vice and Imoraltty, are the children of the State, numbering more than eight hundred thousand [Applause]. If this army is handled as it can and should be, I anticipate the most beneficial results in the cause of education. I feel that this meeting is one of intellect coming into contact with intellect, by which all should be encouraged and invigorated for the contest, and that through such meetings victory must perch upon our banners eventually. But we, in this generation cannot expect to close the contest.

"Perhaps, to the last day of the troublesome world, the contest between intelligence and ignorance, vice and immorality, will continue; but let us go on for the benefit of the children who are the property of the Commonwealth. Education should not alone be intellectual; it should also be physical. Will our work amount to anything if we fill the mind with information without cultivating the muscle to put it in force? I see around me in everyday life, men of muscular strength, tall, straight and brawney. If intellectual men had such bodies, what an advantage would it not be? Do not, then, forget the physical culture of the school children. It is incumbent upon us to make a vigorous, hardy, strong race of men. [Applause]. We should build upon a physical foundation as well as upon an educational one.— The question may arise, "How are we to accomplish this?" I reply, give your scholars daily military drill and other kinds of exercise, and you will make them much better men.

"I have a word of kindness for you this morning. I have been a teacher in my life. I know how meanly they are paid, and how hard they are fagged. Let us elevate the whole system, pay our teachers better, and thus obtain the highest order of talent. [Applause.] Give us the best men you can, and make the position of teacher one of the most honored in the State. I took occasion to refer to this subject in my last annual message to the Legislature. If teachers were paid better wages, better care would be taken of our children. I feel that the people so prosperous can afford to pay their teachers well. We have done a noble work in the education and maintainance of the soldiers' orphans. We can all appreciate this great cause. [Applause.] This work will be carried on faithfully, but in five or six years, at most, the greater portion of that work will have been performed. I feel, then, that we can appropriate a million more dollars to your object. If we should lose all else we have in the country, and still have an educated people, we will have a wall around our liberties, and on our ramparts we may say, "Victory! Victory!" With our flag nailed to the mast, let us tell the whole world that with an educated people we can face any storm Let us nail the banner of education, which is synonymous with our flag, to our masthead, and the ship of State will never go down. Let us have no cause to blush for any action of ours in connection with the great and everlasting cause of education." [Cheers.]

Know when your time Comes.

Mary Clummer Ames, in the New York *Independent*, says: You are beautiful to-day; many worship you. You will wake up some morning and find your beauty gone, your worshippers kneeling at other shrines. You have power to-day—so much it seems to you that the world, your world at least, could not get on without you. Some day you will come suddenly to the knowledge that your power has gone, your burdens have dropped upon other shoulders, your honors are worn by other men; and the world, even your world, gets on without you. Life offers no lesson to mortals so hard to learn, no lesson hiding in its truths so keen a sting to self love as this, that your prime has passed, and that you must make room for others, that the flower of your beauty, the flower of your genius are in their decline; that you must wait in the shadow, while the younger bask in the splendor that you have left behind. How few are ever willing to admit that their time has come to learn it. Thus it is that we see so many women refusing to grow old gracefully. Instead of wearing their years as a crown, mellow and beautiful in the light of their declining sun, they deck gray hairs and wrinkles with a hideous counterfeit of youth. This is why we see writers writing on reputations which they have long outlived; writing after they have ceased to have anything to say, except to repeat what they said better years and years ago. This is why we see men, once in power, still imagining themselves important, and in garrulous and important speech evoking the ghosts of a dead reputation in the councils of younger men.

—Three of the six nominees for Congress in Alabama are of northern birth, and were officers in the Federal army. They are: Col. Wm. D. Mann, publisher of the *Mobile Register*, in the First district; Capt. J. C. Parkinson in the Third, and Judge Peter M. Dox, in the Fifth.

—Many of those who design attending the opening of the Suez canal are providing themselves with silk tents. Eugenie's is to be of blue and white. The Viceroy of Egypt has one of red and white, and Madame Musard has provided one of white silk, with green and white borders.

A New People in Africa.

In the southwestern portion of Africa is a tract about three hundred miles in breadth from north to south, and between four and five hundred in length from east to west, laid down on the maps as Herero Land or Damara Land. It extends from the Cunene river on the north to the Walfisch bay on the south, and from the coast to Lake Ngami in the interior. Very few Europeans have visited it, three elephant hunters only, between 1857 to 1863. Anderson, whose works on 'Lake Ngami,' &c., are so well known, and Green and Smuts. Anderson was so much pleased with the country that he purchased a large tract of land there and raised some thousands of cattle. He died there in the early part of the present year.

There are two races inhabiting the country, the Bechuanas, who occupy some kraals or villages in the central and northern part, but who are in a dependent condition, and the Ovas, of several tribes—Ovambo, Ovarkeris, Ovambantieru, Ovainguari, Ovarkuenama, Ovambuere, &c.—a red race with long hair, curly, but never woolly, regular features and fine forms. They are the ruling race and exhibit a high degree of intelligence, and many characteristics which indicate their Asiatic origin. They are governed by a king, Tijikongo, of the Ovambo race, who resides at Ondonga. He is assisted in the government by a council, without whose consent he cannot execute any measure.

Each tribe has its prince and its territory, and the princes are subject to the king and council, by whom, for any offence against the laws, they may be deposed or put to death.— Each principality is divided into districts governed by chiefs, who are amenable to the princes, but have an appeal to the king and council. Their roads are excellent, and each has an inspector whose business it is to see that every person coming into the kingdom is stopped and entertained until his name and purpose can be forwarded to the king, and permission obtained for him to travel thro' the country. In the case of explorers and hunters there is usually little difficulty, but traders are required to procure some responsible citizen of the country to be their guarantee that they shall deal honorably and pay all the debts they contract.

The religion of the country is, in many respects, so much like that of the Parsees as to induce the belief that the Ovas belong to that race, or have been under its tuition. They are not idolators, but believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator; who is omnipresent, omnipotent and omniscient, and whose symbols are the sun and the fire, and to these they pay homage as his representatives, but offer no sacrifice to them. They keep the sacred fire constantly burning, and the princes, who are also priests, intrust to their daughters, and sometimes to their wives, the duty of superintending these sacred fires. The Ovas also believe in the existence of a very powerful evil spirit, who is not, however, omniscient nor omnipresent, and to his interference they attribute their misfortunes and accidents, but they offer no sacrifice to him. They are said to be an honest, industrous and temperate people, far more regardful of their word and more observant of good morals than most of the African nations.—*Observer*.

Horace Greeley's Old Driver.

The story of Horace Greeley's ride over the mountains to Placerville has been much laughed over, but not generally believed. But at Reno we found the identical driver, Mr. Hank Monk by name, sporting a watch presented by the citizens of Placerville in honor of that ride, inscribed, "Be seated, Horace, and I'll take you through in time." He drove Mr. Wade from near Virginia City to Reno. He came out from the latter place by request to do this driving as a matter of compliment.

Mr. Monk is a slight, wiry man of medium stature, with a round face, blue eyes which look deep, and with a solemn expression of countenance which suggests a curtain drawn there over the very abode of mischief. His gloves told of four-in-hand under full headway, and a loose scarf around his neck was another insignia of his office.

"Mr. Monk, you drove Mr. Greeley pretty fast," said Mr. Wade. Mr. Monk looked unutterable things, but replied quietly, "we went a pretty fair gait."

"Mr. Greeley was a little frightened, we are told?"

"I guess Horace was a little scared," was his reply.

He then went on to tell and embellished with much twinkling of eyes and evident inward enjoyment, how he started under orders to make Placerville in time for the lecture Mr. Greeley was to deliver; how he drew out slowly to let his team get in good trim, and how he slowly, very slowly, ascended the mountains; how Mr. Greeley frequently consulted his watch, and leaned out of the window to ask if it would be possible to reach Placerville in time. So all the way up the long mountain Mr. Greeley was continually inquiring:

"Mr. Monk, don't you think that we had better drive a little faster?" and Mr. Monk was as often replying, "Don't give yourself any concern, Mr. Greeley, I'll take you through in time."

But no sooner was the descent begun, with a crack of the lash from the driver, and a slight setting of the break, for fear of an accident, than one class of fears abandoned Mr. Greeley's breast to make room for more. Mr. Monk asserts that he had hardly got under headway before Mr. Greeley shouted, "Mr. Monk, do you think that there is any need for such hurry?" and then, "Mr. Monk, we seem to be getting ahead of time," and next, "Mr. Monk, I believe I will give up the idea of lecturing to-night;" and last of all, "Mr. Monk, I have given up that lecture, had'nt we better slow up a little?" To all of which Mr. Monk made answer: "I have my orders, Mr. Greeley, I think we will get in in time; be seated, sir, I have my orders." And so at last Mr. Greeley got in, first to the tavern and then to his bed. But the story is old. For us it will henceforth be true, since we have laid eyes on Mr. Monk, and heard him tell the tale.

A Religious Impostor.

A curious phenomenon is exciting some attention in Poland just now. A man has appeared in a country district there who pretends to be our Savior come again for the salvation of the world. He has selected twelve followers, who go about the country with him as apostles, and he pretends, in the usual manner of such people, to work miracles. He devotes himself particularly to the healing of the sick. All this has a great effect upon the Polish peasantry; the would be prophet and his followers have been everywhere received by them with open arms. He is now turning his success into political capital. He denounces the peasantry for their indifference to the rising of 1863, calls upon them to repent and prepare for new efforts, and prophesies the speedy re-establishment of the old Polish kingdom.

THE people who have visited Niagara this season have noticed a very marked change in the appearance of the Horse Shoe as well as American Falls. The former has evidently given way almost thirty or forty feet in that part of the cone where the water looks so green, on the side nearest Goat Island, and it is estimated by geologists that from one to two hundred tons of rock must have fallen. This has not marred the appearance of the Falls. It is now a settled fact beyond question that Niagara does cave in some each year, and the change which has taken place this summer is probably the most extensive in the recollection of the present generation.

—The requiem to be composed to the memory of Rossini by leading Italian composers is to be but an hour and a half long. No one composer is to have a hearing of over seven minutes. Verdi is to close the work with a soprano solo and chorus, winding up with a fugue.

—Isaac Heene, of Duxbury, Mass., being invited to address a school, responded by offering each scholar an acre of good land to plant on shares, he manuring and plowing the same, and promising in two years to give a clear title to such as had improved the land in a farm like manner.

—Isadora, youngest daughter of Albert Pike, was found dead in her bed, at Memphis, on Wednesday morning. She had retired to bed complaining of a nervous headache, and from an empty chloroform bottle found beside her it is supposed she used it to soothe the pain, and in her sleep had upset the bottle on her pillow.

Dry Goods.

[illegible]

NEW GOODS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

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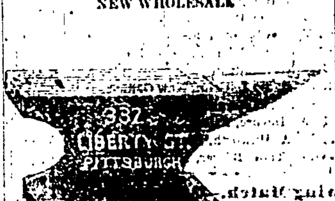

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CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

ROCHESTER, Pa. May 5, 1869.

may12-6m

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after May 9th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.30 P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh, at 2.10 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S.
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	630AM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	830	1040	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	1038	1225PM	505	452
Alliance	1120	115	555	545
Canton	1233PM	156	637	627
Massillon	1254	218	655	645
Orrville	133	251	733	720
Wooster	206	323	751	746
Mansfield	408	600	930	921
Crestline A	445	630	1000	945
Crestline D	600AM	550	1015	1000
Bucyrus	630	625	1041	1026
Upper Sandusky	730	703	1110	1057
Forest	753	737	1145	1127
Lima	910	850	1250AM	1230PM
Van Wert	1037	1005	207	132
Fort Wayne	1201PM	1140	330	335
Columbia	1237	1237AM	357	356
Warsaw	150	125	412	447
Plymouth	250	[illegible]	533	609
Valparaiso	430	414	733	643
Chicago	630	620	930	830

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP
Chicago	830AM	830PM	550PM	450AM
Valparaiso	1002	1028	723	655
Plymouth	1126	1152	855	900
Warsaw	1220PM	1248	1005	1007
Columbia	1257	125AM	1045	1100
Fort Wayne	155	220	1120	1201PM
Van Werte	258	340	1233AM	127
Lima	354	440	134	240
Forest	458	546	253	418
Upper Sandusky	518	610	255	431
Bucyrus	555	702	334	544
Crestline A	620	720	400	615
Crestline D	640	740	415	1205PM
Mansfield	708	829	445	1232
Wooster	830	952	620	155
Orrville	900	1021	646	230
Massillon	930	1056	718	250
Canton	947	1115	734	305
Alliance	1030	1215PM	833	350
Salem	1100	1253	905	420
Rochester	1245AM	250	1045	555
Pittsburgh	145	350	1150	650

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:25 p. m; New Castle, 3:05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:40. N. Castle, 9:50 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:30 p. m; arrives New Castle 7:05 p.m; Youngstown, 7:30 p. m.

J. M. KIMBALL, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after May 10th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	830AM	1200PM	......	335PM
Euclid Street	841	1211	......	346
Hudson	945	104	......	440
Ravenna	1019	131	......	520
Alliance	1115	213	......	615
Bayard	1147	[illegible]	......	......
Wellsville	120PM	355	......	......

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.		ACCOM
Wellsville	605AM	335PM	......	......
Bayard	1010	508	......	......
Alliance	1115	555		730AM
Ravenna	1200PM	610		830
Hudson	1231	626		911
Euclid Street	135	719		1011
Cleveland	150	730		1025

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	*	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM	730AM	150PM	430PM
Bridgeport	555	840	200	500
Steubenville	700	1130	306	620
Wellsville	815	1230PM	403	
Smith's Ferry	840	101	437	
Beaver				
Rochester	925	225	525	
Pittsburgh	1035	340	610	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	
Pittsburgh	600AM	155PM	425PM	
Rochester	710	255	510	
Beaver		000	000	
Smith's Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Wellsville	820	413	700	
Steubenville	931	515	......	705AM
Bridgeport	1030	622	......	830
Bellair	1050	635	......	850

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves N. Philadelphia, 620 a. m. | Arrives Bayard, 925, a.m.
Leaves Bayard, 1:10p.m. | Arrives N. Philadelphia, 400pm

J. H. KIMBALL, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny.

jun2-ly.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

JOSEPH HALL, vs. B. B. Hacock, T. C. Hecock, G. C. Hunter, D. C. Emmens, Henderson C. Hall, Rev. Wm. M'Clure & M. M'Clure his wife, as Inca Oil Company.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 100, September T. 1869. Foreign Attachment in Assumpsit. Plaintiff claims a balance of book account for work done and money expended for Defendants amounting to $[illegible]. June 16, 1869, judgment against Defendants. June 28, 1869, Rule on Prothonotary to assess the damages according to law. Affidavit of claim having been filed, notice is hereby given that the Prothonotary of the said Court will assess the Plaintiff's damages, at his office in Beaver, on Thursday the 5th day of August, 1869, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Prot'y.

Dry Goods.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

NEW and FRESH GOODS.

THEIR STOCK

consists of a Full Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

Boots and Shoes!

NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS TOOLS all kinds Builders

HARDWARE.

NAILS PURCHASED BY 100 KEGS, AND FOR SALE AS LOW AS CAN BE BOUGHT IN PITTSBURGH.

All Sizes of

Window - Glass,

PAINTS,

Linseed Oil,

WHITE LEAD;

COLORED PAINTS

DRY AND IN OIL.

Cleveland White Lime,

CEMENT, &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES,

BACON & LARD,

FLOUR

of different grades delivered and

WARRANTED

We buy no inferior goods, but keep the best quality. [may19,1y.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queens-ware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st. 1867—oct9'67:1.y

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE;

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Gold and Silversmiths,

and dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of

American Watches

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS.

All kinds of watches carefully repaired and guaranteed. [may13:1y

GRAND

CLOSING OUT SALE,

OF

SUMMER DRY - GOODS,

AT

JAMES A. FORTUNE'S

IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

AT LESS THAN COST.

Call and see for yourselves.

DRY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

At Pittsburgh Prices. Call Early, and

SECURE BARGAINS,

As we can not be Undersold.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER Pa.

P.S.—I have secured the services of Watt Gealy, formerly of Bridgewater.

mar31:1y—ch. jy 21.

Hardware, &c.

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

Fire-Fronts,

Grates, Cooking-Stoves

&c. &c.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.

Jappaned and

PRESSED WARE

Kept Constantly on Hand,

Shop on the lower end of Third Street,

Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10,tf

FALLSTON FOUNDRY,

AND REPAIR SHOP.

Engines and machinery made and repaired in the best style. Having great variety of Patterns, I can with promptitude accommodate customers with almost everything in the casting line and at lowest rates.

Plough and Plough Castings,

of different patterns, including the Great Western, which speaks for itself wherever it has been used.

STOVES,

Cooking, Franklin and Heating, of the most popular Patterns, of all Cooking Stoves the [illegible] Karranic is the best as it takes little fuel, has room to do the most work, best baker, is most durable; taken altogether the best stove in use. In connection with the stove I have got up a

Patent Portable Extension Top,

which takes very little room, no additional fuel, can not get out of order, and not liable to wear out, dispensing with all Pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time and made to suit all stoves of any size or patterns.

In testimony of what is here said, I offer a few names of persons having used the Stove for some time:

1 Dr. Isaac Winans,
2 M. T. Kennedy,
3 Samuel Kennedy,
4 Robert M'Gowan,
5 John Watson,
6 Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,
7 Dr. J. S. Elliott,
8 Dr — Parker,
9 Dr. J. D. McCreary,
10 Milo W. Miller,
11 William Lyon
12 Andrew Morrow
13 Ross B. Evans
14 Capt. James Roney
15 Capt. J. S. Winans
16 Mrs Major Wade
17 Mrs. Geo. Fulton
18 H. T. Reeves,
19 A. G. M'Creary
20 James Conkle
21 Thomas R. Davis
22 Hugh Sheals
23 Capt W. Glenn,
24 Thomas Bradshaw, Sr
25 Milo Bradshaw,
26 Robert Bradshaw
27 Thos. J Bradshaw, Jr.
28 Dixon Reed,
29 Milton Reed
30 Milo Reed
31 William Reed,
32 Joel Reed,
33 Mrs Thos Hunter
34 Johnston Laughlin
35 James Thompson,
36 Martin Knight
37 Richard Staley
38 William Rogers
39 Joseph McFerran
40 David Carr
41 Dr. — Moon
42 Solomon Fronk
43 James Knowles
44 Judge Cairns
45 William Morrow,
46 Wm. Bickerstaff
47 Samuel Crossen
48 Joseph McDermitt
49 Mrs. Jas M'Dermitt,
50 William Wagner
51 Rev B F Sawhill
52 Washington Engle
53 John Y. Marks
54 Capt. A. M'Donald
55 Capt. M M'Donald,
56 Wm M'Donald,
57 Mrs Nancy M'Donald
58 Alex White
59 Mrs Landis
60 William Grove,
61 Boston Grove
62 John Grove
63 Abner Morton,
64 John G Gilson
65 Jonathan McKenzie
66 Mrs — Russell,
67 John W. D. Smith,
68 S. S. M'Ferran,
69 John Jackson,
70 Benj. F. Pugh,
71 Samuel Kennedy,
72 Capt. Jas Johnston
73 Benjamin Franklin
74 Jacob Longnecker
75 James P. Couch
76 Frederick Katarar,
77 Mrs Robert Andrews,
78 John M. Duncan,
79 Mrs. Thos. Middleton
80 James H Mortan
81 David Lloyd
82 Thomas Beacom
83 John Dunlap
84 Andrew W. Jackson
85 Samuel Taylor,
86 Hiram Stowe,
87 Mrs. L. Patterson,
88 William Davidson,
89 Geo Shively,
90 Samuel Dunlap,
91 Rev. D. P. Lowary,
92 Robert Imbrie,
93 Geo. W. Hamilton,
94 Frank Wilson, Esq,
95 William Dunn
96 George Wilson
97 Jason Richardson
98 Maj E. Sankey,
99 Alfred Pierce
100 Austin Pierce
101 John Pierce
102 Mrs John Thomas
103 John Lowery
104 J. W. Funkhouser
105 James Thomas
106 Robert Wallace
107 Daniel Maxwell
108 Thomas Morgan,
109 Dr. C. R. Tuttle,
110 Cries O'Rourke
111 Henry Fetter
112 Francis Houlet
113 Eli Beno,
114 R. L. Higgins,
115 Henrfel & Lenz.
116 Michael Weyand
117 William Peteland
118 Rev Wm Nesbit
119 Henry Bradford
120 William Strock,
121 Joseph L. Blackmore

In introducing our stove we receive in part pay a great number of stoves recently manufactured and sold by other parties. These, as a general thing, are nearly new and embrace the newest and most improved styles now made, excepting those manufactured by myself. We will sell these at very low rates.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

JOHN THORNILEY.

feb 17 '69-1y

NEW GOODS!

Spring and Summer Goods.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES.

For Spring and Summer Wear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER.

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines.

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies.

Paints, Oils.

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Dupont's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, they will doubt no more.

J. MOORE

NON EXPLOSIVE.

The New Light Petroleum Fluid

Gives twice the light of Carbon oil, and is safe under all circumstances.

Can Not be Exploded.

The undersigned are now manufacturing, and have for sale the New Petroleum Fluid, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil, in all places where introduced.

Agents wanted in every town. Send for Circular. Address,

J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 HAND STREET,
PITTSBURGH.